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ABSTRACT

This guide is designed for Swahili language training of Peace Corps workers in Kenya, and reflects daily communication needs in that context. It consists of a series of topical lessons that contain simple dialogues, a vocabulary list, explanatory grammar notes, several exercises, and cultural notes. Lesson topics include greetings and introductions, numbers and counting, money and prices, food and restaurants, family, shopping, expressing time and date, describing age and birthday, discussing work, describing location, giving and getting directions, travel, weather, clothing, colors, body parts, health and illness, cooking, hotels, and recreational activities. Supplementary vocabulary lists are appended. Only vocabulary definitions, exercise instruction, and notes are in English. (MSE)

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KISWAHILI COMPETENCY BASED MANUAL

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Revised 1995

REVISED KISWAHILI

COMPETENCENY BASED MANUAL

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FOREWORD

This Manual is intended for those beginning to learn the basics of Swahili language. It has been written for those wishing to acquire a quick working knowledge of the language. It puts more emphasis on communicative ability to be able to function in real life situations.

It was written to serve a double role:
1 - to follow up on what has been taught / covered in class
2 - as a self instructing tool for the learner to use in the absence of the language teacher.

The first draft was written and tested in 1992. As a result of feedback from trainees and in- serving volunteers the Manual was revised in 1993 and 1994. The current one was revised early this year (1995).

To compliment the emphasy of communicative ability, this Manual in its format flows from a series of dialogues to repetition drills for helping in pronunciation, to vocabulary lists, for review of the vocabulary used in dialogues and repetition drills, to grammar explanation, to exercises for checking of comprehension and knowledge of grammar. Last but not least cultural explanation to integrate the culture into the language.

This Manual contains three sections. The first section deals with Survival and Social skills competencies all covered in twenty four lessons. The second section has the glossary for quick vocabulary reference. The third section deals specifically with technical competencies covering the volunteers job assignments.

It is our hope that this Manual will serve as a good reinforcement of your lessons in class and as an appropriate tool for reference and help out of class in your efforts to learn Swahili for communication.

This Manual is as a result of the hard work of **Mary Nzioka, Ruth Okumu, Simon Njure, Ezekiel Musonga and Francis Muiruri** all of Makioki Language Services for U.S. Peace Corps Kenya.

Acknowledgments:

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2. Special thanks goes to **Mrs. Margaret Chege,** Project Secretary for typing and re-typing as we continued to revise the Manual.

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SOMO LA KWANZA

SALAMU GREETINGS

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DIALOGUE

Pete : Hodi!
Maria : Karibu, karibu Bwana!
Pete : Hujambo Bibi!
Maria : Sijambo Bwana, Habari gani!
Pete : Nzuri sana, na wako!
Maria : Salama sana pia.

MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Ruth : Hujambo Bwana Ezekiel?
Ezekiel: Sijambo Bibi Ruth.
Ruth : Habari?
Ezekiel: Njema sana. Habari yako?
Ruth : Nzuri sana pia. Habari za asubuhi.
Ezekiel: Salama watoto hawajambo?
Ruth : Hawajambo.
Ezekiel: Haya, kwaheri.
Ruth : kwaheri ya kuonana.

MAZUNGUMZO YA TATU - THIRD DIALOGUE

Kanini : Sasa Onyari?
Onyari : Fiti sana. Habari yako?
Kanini : Salama, na wewe je?
Onyari : Salama pia. Habari za mchana.
Kanini : Si Mbaya.
Onyari : Haya, kwaheri.
Kanini : kwaheri Bwana.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD:

Hujambo?
Sijambo Bwana.
Hamjambo mabibi?
Hujambo Bwana?
Sijambo bibi.
Habari?
Nzuri.
Habari gani?
Nzuri sana.
Habari yako?
Njema.
Habari zenu?
Salama.
Habari ya leo?

Hamjambo?
Hatujambo bibi.
Hatujambo bwana.
Hamjambo mabwana?
Hatujambo bibi.
Habari ya asubuhi?
Nzuri sana.
Habari za mchana?
Nzuri sana asante
Habari za jioni?
Njema sana.
Habari yenu?
Salama asante.
Habari za leo?

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Salama sana.	Salama sana asante.
Habari za watoto?	Habari ya watoto?
Nzuri sana.	Nzuri.
Habari za nyumbani?	Habari ya Nyumbani?
Njema Bwana.	Njema sana.
Habari ya jamaa?	Habari za jamaa?

MSAMIATI - VOCABULARY:

KISWAHILI	PLURAL	ENGLISH (SWAHILI)
Bibi	Mabibi	Woman
Bwana	Mabwana	Man
Habari	Habari	News
Asubuhi	Asubuhi	Morning
Mchana	Mchana	Afternoon
Jioni	Jioni	Evening
Usiku	Usiku	Night
Leo	Leo	Today
Mama	Mama	Older woman
Mzee	Wazee	Older man
Mtoto	Watoto	Child
Jamaa	Jamaa	Family
Nyumbani	Nyumbani	Home/House
Asante	Asanteni	Thank you
Kwaheri	Kwaherini	Goodbye

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION.

In this lesson the interrogative Gani, Je and Vipi Sasa has been used. Gani as in habari Gani means which. This literally translate to which news do you have. Je? at the end of a sentence means how. So "Na Wewe Je? literally translates as "How about you"?. Vipi also means how as in the case of Vipi Sasa? "How is it Now"

Possessive pronouns (-Angu, -Ako, -Ake) as in Habari yako means how is your news.

The connectors used "ya" in the singular form and "Za" in the plural form as in "Habari ya Asubuhi" and "Habari za Asubuhi means "News of morning.

A few Adjectives have been used e.g. Nzuri and Njema. Nzuri is derived from the stem -Zuri, meaning good or fine. Njema derived from the stem -Ema could also mean good or fine but is considered to be more heartfelt.

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ZOEZI LA KWANZA EXERCISE ONE

JAZA NAFASI HIZI - PROVIDE APPROPRIATE ANSWERS IN THE SPACES

Hodi.
Hujambo?
Hamjambo mabwana.
Habari gani?
Habari?
Habari yako?
Habari za leo?
Watoto hawajambo?
Mama hajambo?
Shikamoo?
Vipi?
Sasa?
Vipi sasa?
Habari Asubuhi?
Hamjambo mabibi Mabwana?
Habari Jioni
Habari Usiku
Habari
Za nyumbani?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

TAFSIRI KWA KISWAHILI - TRANSLATE INTO SWAHILI

How are you (singular)?

Fine thank you.
I am fine.

How are you (plural)?

We are fine.

We are fine, thank you.

Any news?

Thank you very much.

Goodbye (singular).
Goodbye (plural).

What is the news?

Any news today?

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S_- VII_ CULTURAL NOTE:

a) GREETINGS are an important part of Kenyan culture as a whole. Shaking hands is very common, offering both hands one over the other denotes respect.

b) BIBI: although considered by many to mean "woman" is also used by some to mean "Mrs". for example "Bibi Karanja"is Mrs. Karanja.

c) MAMA: a title of respect for married women, whether they are mothers or not; However, it is difficult to identify married from unmarried. Mama is generally used as a term of respect for all middle-aged women.

Mzee is a title of respect for men who are married. You really don't have to be very old to be called mzee. To be old in Kenyan culture is considered prestigious.

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JINA LAKO NI NANI?
NINAITWA RUTH

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MIMI NINAITWA MARY. WEWE UNAITWA NJURE

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SOMO LA PILI

KUJIJULISHA 1 - INTRODUCTION 1

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DIALOGUE

Juma: Hujambo?
Musonga: Sijambo.
Juma: Habari gani?
Musonga: Nzuri sana.
Juma: Jina lako nani?
Musonga: Jina langu ni Musonga.
Musonga: Nawewe je?
Juma: Jina langu ni Juma.
Musonga: Asante kwa kukujua.
Juma: Asante kwaheri.

MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Mondo: Hamjambo mabibi.
Maria: Hatujambo bwana.
Mondo: Unaitwaje?
Maria: Ninaitwa Maria.
Na weweje?
Mondo: Ninaitwa Mondo.
Maria: Unatoka wapi?
Mondo: Ninatoka Kenya.
Na weweje?
Maria: Tunatoka Amerika.
Mondo: Huyu ni rafiki yako?
Maria: Ndiyo huyu ni rafiki yangu; anaitwa Sarah.
Mondo: Asante kwa kuwajua.
Maria na Sarah: Asante kwa kukujua pia.
Mondo: Haya kwaherini.
Maria na Sarah: Kwaheri tutaonana tena.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

1. Jina langu John.
Jina langu Steve.
Jina lake nani?
Jina lako ni nani?
Jina lake ni Musonga.
Jina lake ni Maria.
Jina lake ni Mondo.
Jina langu ni Sarah.
Ninaitwa Maria.

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Ninaitwa Mondo.
Ninaitwa Sarah.
Kwaheri.
Kwaherini mabibi.
Kwaheri bwana.
Asanteni mabibi.
Asante sana.

II. Huyu
Huyo
Yule
Huyu ni Mondo. - Hawa ni Wamerika.
Huyo ni Sarah. - Hao ni Wakenya.
Yule ni Maria. - Wale ni Watanzania.
Hawa si Wakenya.
Hao si watanzania.
Wale si Wamerika.

III. Ninatoka Kenya.
Unatoka Amerika.
Anatoka Tanzania.
Unatoka wapi?
Ninatoka Amerika.
Ninatoka kenya.
Ninatoka Wingereza.
Sitoki Kenya.
Hutoki Amerika.
Hatoki Japan.
Unatoka Amerika?
Hapana, sitoki Amerika, Ninatoka Kenya.
Mnatoka Kenya?
Hapana, Hatutoki Kenya, tunatoka Tanzania.
Anatoka Tanzania?
Hapana, hatoki Tanzania, anatoka Ufaransa.
Wanatoka Japani?
Hapana, hawatoki Japani, wanatoka Amerika.

MSAMIATI. SWAHILI	MSAMIATI PLURAL	VOCABULARY: ENGLISH EQUIVALENT:
Jina	Majina	Name
Nchi	Nchi	Country
Kutoka	-	To come from
Asante	Asanteni	Thanks, Thank you
Rafiki	Rafiki	Friend
Kuitwa	-	To be called
Kujua	-	To know
Kwaheri	Kwaheri	Goodbye
Pia	Pia	Also
Bwana	Mabwana	Man
Bibi	Mabibi	Woman

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MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

In Swahili, the subject prefixes of noun classes are used both inverbs and in many other construction. For example, the "M/WA" class subject prefixes are as follows:

Ni - Meaning "I" (which refers to first person singular)
U - Meaning "You" (which refers to second person singular)
A - Meaning "He/She" (which refers to third person singular)
TU - Meaning "We" (which refers to first person plural)
M - Meaning "You" (which refers to second person plural)
WA - Meaning "They" (which refers to thirs person plural)

Affirmative:	Negative:
Ninatoka	Sitoki.
Unatoka	Hutoki.
Anatoka	Hatoki.

2) The "NA ": as in ninatoka, unatoka and anatoka, is a present tense marker, The action is going on now, or is a usual condition. In the present tense negative, the "NA" tense, marker is dropped and the tense is marked by a change of the final vowel. If the verb ends in "a", it changes to "I" in the negative.

KWA MFANO: FOR EXAMPLE:

Affirmative (Singular) (singular)		Negative
Ninatoka	I come from / I am coming from	Sitoki
Unatoka	You (sing.) come from / You are coming from	Hutoki
Anatoka	He/She comes from / He/She is coming from	Hatoki
Tunatoka	We come from / We are coming from	Hatutoki
Mnatoka	You (pl) come from you (pl) are coming from	Hamtoki
Wanatoka	They come from / They are coming from	Hawatoki

3) Stems of the Swahili possessive pronouns:
-ANGU -AKO -AKE. These stems are conjugated according to the noun class being used. For example, a noun in the "J/MA" class results in: like "Jina (Majina Pl) we get
Jina langu - my name

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Jina lako - your name
Jina lake - his/her name
Majina yetu? - our names
Majina Yenu? - your (pl) names
Majina Yao? - their names

4) "JE": as in "Unaitwaje?" "Anaitwaje?" etc. This is an Interrogative marker meaning "How" or "What" and can be suffixed to onto any verb.

5) Example: Unaonaje? - How do you see ?
Ulilalaje? - How did you sleep?
Unasemaje? - How do you say...?/ What are you saying?
Wanakujaje? - How are they coming?

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

JIBU MASWALI HAYA: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

a) Hujambo? _____
b) Habari gani? _____
c) Unaitwaje? _____
d) Jina lako ni nani? _____
e) Unatoka Nchi gani? Mji gani? _____
f) Baba yako anaitwaje? _____
g) Baba na Mama wako wanatoka nchi gani? _____
h) Rafiki yako anaitwaje? Na anatoka wapi? _____

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

KANUSHA SENTENSI HIZI - TURN THE FOLLOWING INTO NEGATIVE SENTENCES

a) Jina langu ni Mondo. _____
b) Ninaitwa Maria. _____
c) Tunatoka nchi ya Japani. _____
e) Mnatoka jimbo la California. _____
f) Wanatoka mji wa Nairobi. _____

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

CREATE QUESTIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS:
EXAMPLE: "Mnatoka Nairobi." becomes: Tunatoka wapi?"

a) Jina lake ni Fatuma. _____
b) Anatoka Tanzania. _____
c) Ndiyo, wanajua Kiswahili. _____
d) Wanatoka Mombasa. _____
e) Huyu ni John. _____
f) Wanataka Kitabu. _____

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ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR
Jaza Nafasi - Fill in the Blanks

Jina _____ Ni Peter Govert _____.
Nchi ya Amerika katika Amerika _____ New York, ninatoka Chicago. Kaliki _____ _____ _____. David. David _____ Mwamerika. Anatoka nchi ya Canada Jimbo la Toronto. Yeye ni _____.

Hapa Kenya _____ Karati pamoja na jamaa ya mzee Njoroge.

Baba _____ anaitwa John Njoroge. Mke _____ anaitwa Mary. Watoto _____ waitwa Peter na James. Ninapenda jamaa sana.

Cultural Note:

Usually when two people are walking and they meet a friend of one of them, the friend is supposed to introduce the other person to make him/her not feel out of place. When you don't introduce this other person it makes him feel very uncomfortable since he/she doesn't know whether to stand there or aside or even go away.

We do not refer to friends of the opposite sex as "friends" but as people we work with, college mates etc.

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SOMO LA TATU

KUJIJULISHA (INTRODUCTION) II

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DIALOGUE

Jim: Habari za leo bibi June?
June: Njema sana bwana Jim, na wewe?
Jim: Salama pia.
June: Unatoka nchi gani?
Jim: Ninatoka nchi ya Amerika, na wewe?
June: Ninatoka nchi ya Amerika pia.
Jim: Na hapa Naivasha unakaa wapi?
June: Hapa Naivasha ninakaa Kihoto. Na we unakaa wapi?
Jim: Ninakaa Kinungi.
June: Asante sana, kwaheri.
Jim: Kwaheri.

MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Ester: Hujambo Evans?
Evans: Sijambo. Habari yako?
Ester: Nzuri sana.
Evans: Huyu ni rafiki yangu, anaitwa Francis.
Ester: Oh! Habari bwana Francis.
Francis: Nzuri sana.
Evans: Bwana Francis anatoka jimbo la Masachussettees, lakini sasa anakaa Mirera kwa jamaa ya James Kimani.
Ester: Bwana Francis unakwenda shule vipi kila asubuhi?
Francis: Kila asubuhi ninakwenda shule kwa matatu.
Ester: Na jioni unarudi nyumbani vipi?
Francis: Jioni ninarudi nyumbani kwa miguu.
Ester: Asanteni sana Evans na Francis. Kwaherini.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD:

Unakaa wapi?
Ninakaa Mirera.
Anakaa wapi?
Anakaa Kihoto.
Unakaa Kinungi?
Ndiyo, ninakaa Kinungi.
Unakaa Karati.
Sikai Karati.
Ninakaa Karati.
Hukai Karati.
Anakaa kwa James.

Mnakaa wapi?
Tunakaa Nakuru.
Wanakaa wapi?
Wanakaa Kihoto.
Mnakaa Kinungi.
Ndiyo, tunakaa Kinungi.
Mnakaa Karati.
Hatukai Narok.
Hatukai Karati.
Hamkai Karati.
Wanakaa kwa James.

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Hakai kwa James.	Hawakai kwa James.
Unakuja vipi shule?	Mnakuja vipi shule.
Ninakuja kwa miguu.	Tunakuja kwa miguu.
Anakwenda nyumbani vipi?	Wanakwenda nyumbani vipi?
Anakwenda nyumbani kwa matatu.	Wanakwenda nyumbani kwa matatu.
Unarudi nyumbani vipi?	Mnarudi nyumbani vipi?
Ninarudi nyumbani kwa baiskeli.	Tunarudi nyumbani kwa baiskeli.

MSAMIATI	PLURAL	VOCABULARY
pia	pia (adv)	also
kaa	kaa (v)	stay
lakini	lakini (prep)	but
kwenda	kwenda (v)	go
kuja	kuja (v)	come
rudi	rudi (v)	return
baiskeli	baiskeli (n)	bicycle
mguu	miguu (mi)	feet/legs
matatu	matatu (n)	matatu/taxi
shule	mashule (n)	school

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - (GRAMMAR EXPLANATION)

a) In this lesson we see the suffix -ni serving as a preposition with a variety of meanings. Hence
Nyumba (house) - Nyumbani (to/at/in/on the house
Shule (school) - Shuleni (to/at/in/on the school
Darasa (class) - Darasani (to/at/in/on the class
Kanisa (church)- Kanisani (to/at/in/on the church
Mji (city) - Mjini (to/at/in/on the city.

This only applies to common nouns.

2)a. The preposition -kwa- is used in a number of ways and contexts. In this lesson it serves as an instrumental preposition meaning "by"

e.g. Ninakwenda shuleni kwa matatu.
I go to school by matatu.

Ninakwenda Nairobi kwa basi.
I go to Nairobi by bus.

Ninakuja nyumbani kwa miguu.
I come home by foot.

b. Also 'kwa' has been used to mean " with"
Ninakaa kwa jamaa ya Kimani.
I stay with the family of Kimani.

c. Kwa - Kwa James - Ninakaa kwa James
Kwa is also used to indicate a place of somebody (i.e. somebody's place/house/home.

Ninakaa kwa James. - I stay at James'house.

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ZOEZI LA KWANZA EXERCISE ONE:

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Unakaa wapi katika Naivasha?_____
2. Rafiki yako anakaa wapi?_____
3. Unakuja shule vipi kila asubuhi?_____
4. Rafiki yako anakwenda nyumbani vipi?_____
5. Unakaa kwa nani?_____
6. Mondo anakaa Malaika?_____
7. Wanafunzi wa Kiswahili wanakaa Malaika?_____
8. Mnarudi nyumbani kwa gari la Peace Corps kila jioni?
_____

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO
ANDIKA KWA KINGEREZA - WRITE IN ENGLISH
TAFSIRI (TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING)

Ninakaa Karati.
Unakaa wapi?
Anakaa Karati pia.
Tunakwenda shule.
Unakuja vipi?
Mary anaishi Naivasha.
Okumu na Kamau wanakwenda Nyumbani kwa Matatu kila jioni.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

KANUSHA SENTENSI HIZI - TURN THE FOLLOWING INTO NEGATIVE SENTENCES:

1. John anakaa Karati.
2. Tunakwenda Dukani.
3. Wanarudi nyumbani kwa miguu.
4. Ninakaa kwa Jamaa ya Joseph.
5. Ninakuja Malaika kwa gari la Peace Corps kila asubuhi.
6. Unaishi Naivasha.
7. Mama anakwenda shambani.
8. Baba anarudi nyumbani kwa basi.
9. Tunakwenda Mombasa kwa gari la moshi.

Cultural Note:
In Kenyan cultural there is a great distinction between house and home. Most of us have houses where we work but we also have homes where we originated from i.e. our ancestral land.

SOMO LA NNE

UNAFANYA NINI? - WHAT DO YOU DO?

MAZUNGUMZO (DIALOGUE)

Kim: Unatoka wapi?
Dick: Ninatoka Amerika.
Kim: Na unafanya nini hapa Kenya?
Dick: Mimi ni Mwalimu.
Ninafundisha Kiingereza.
Kim: Hapa Naivasha?
Dick: Hapana, Kisumu.
Hapa Naivasha Ninajifunza kiswahili tu
Na wewe?
Kim: Mimi, ninaishi hapa Naivasha.
Ninafanya biashara.
Dick: Biashara gani?
Kim: Ninauza nguo.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

- Mimi
  Wewe
  Yeye

  Mimi ni Mwafrika.
  Yeye ni Mwingereza.

- Wewe ni wa taifa gani?
  Mimi ni Mwamerika.
  Mimi ni Mwingereza.
  Mimi ni Mwafrika.
  Wewe ni Kabila gani?
  Mimi ni Mkikuyu.
  Mimi ni Mluo.
  Mimi ni Mtaita.

- Unafanya nini hapa?
  Mimi ni Mwanafunzi.
  Mimi ni Mwalimu.
  Mimi ni Mkulima.
  Mimi ni mfanyi - biashara.
  Mimi ni Daktari.

- Mnafanya nini?
  Tunajifunza kiswahili.
  Tunafundisha kiingereza.
  Tunalima mahindi.
  Tunauza nguo.
  Tunatibu wagonjwa.

- Sisi
  Nyinyi
  Wao

  Sisi ni Waafrika.
  Wao ni Waingereza.

- Nyinyi ni wa taifa gani?
  Sisi ni Waamerika.
  Sisi ni Waingereza.
  Sisi ni Waafrika.

  Sisi ni Wakikuyu.
  Sisi ni Waluo.
  Sisi ni Wataita.

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- Mimi ni Daktari, ninatibu wagonjwa.
  Wewe ni mwanafunzi, unajifunza Kiswahili.
  Yeye ni mkulima, anafuga kuku.
  Sisi ni wafanyi biashara, tunauza nguo.
  Nyinyi ni waalimu, mnafundisha Kiingereza.
  Wao ni wanafunzi, wanajifunza hesabu.

- Ninajifunza - Sijifunzi
  Unajifunza - Hujifunzi
  Anajifunza - Hajifunzi

  Tunajifunza - Hatujifunzi
  Mnajifunza - Hamjifunzi
  Wanajifunza - Hawajifunzi

  Ninafundisha - Sifundishi
  Unafundisha - Hufundishi
  Anafundisha - Hafundishi

  Tunafundisha - Hatufundishi
  Mnafundisha - Hamfundishi
  Wanafundisha - Hawafundishi

- Ninaishi Naivasha, siishi Nairobi.
  Ninakaa Naivasha, sikai Nairobi.

- Unaishi mjini, huishi kijijini.
  Unakaa mjini, hukai kijijini.

- Anaishi kazini, haishi nyumbani.
  Anakaa kazini, hakai nyumbani.

- Tunaishi hapa, hatuishi Kampala.
  Anakaa hapa, hakai Kampala.

- Mnaishi Kisumu hamuishi Nairobi.
  Mnakaa Kisumu, hamkai Nairobi.

- Wanaishi kijijini, hawaishi mjini.
  Wanakaa kijijini, hawakai mjini.

MSAMIATI - **VOCABULARY**

Jifunza (v) - Learn
Mwalimu (n) - Teacher
Mwanafuzi(n) - Student / Trainee
Fundisna (v) - Teach
Lima (v) - Dig
Uza (v) - Sell
Tibu (v) - Treat (medically)
Fuga (v) - Rear
Kuku (n) - Chicken
Ishi (v) - Live (v)
Kiingereza (n) - English

Hesabu	(n)	-	Maths
Biashara	(n)	-	Business
Mahindi	(n)	-	Maize
Daktari	(n)	-	Doctor
Nguo	(n)	-	Clothing
Rafiki	(n)	-	Friend(s)
Kabila	(n)	-	Tribe/nationality
Shamba	(n)	-	Garden
Taifa	(n)	-	Nationality

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

1) There is no one word for IT in Kiswahili. The personal pronouns are used in addition to the subject prefixes BUT NOT instead of.They serve to put emphasis, ie:

Ninatoka - Mimi ninatoka.
Wanasoma - Wao wanasoma.

2) VERB: "TO BE" "NI"

This is equivalent to English is, am and are: for example:

Mimi ni Mwalimu.	-	I am a teacher.
Wewe ni Mwanafunzi.	-	You are a student.
Yeye ni Mkenya.	-	He/she is a kenyan.
Nyinyi ni vijana.	-	You(pl) are youths.
Sisi ni wazee.	-	We are old men.
Wao ni watoto.	-	They are children.

3) **NEGATION**

When Negating we replace "NI" with "SI", for example:

Wewe ni mwanafunzi.	-	Wewe si mwanafunzi.
Yeye ni Daktari.	-	Yeye si Daktari.
Yeye ni mtoto.	-	Yeye si mtoto.
Wao ni wazee.	-	Wao si wazee.
Yeye ni mzuri.	-	Yeye si mzuri.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE 1:

Kamilisha sentensi zifuatazo ukitumia maneno haya. Wapi, (je), Gani, and Vipi, Nini (Complete the sentences below using the following words

1. Unatoka nchi _____?
2. Unataka _____?
3. Unakwenda shuleni _____ asubuhi?
4. Unalala _____?
5. Anakuja _____ Shuleni?
6. Rafiki yako anafanya _____ katika Kenya?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

Insert the correct Personal Pronouns into the sentences below: (Mimi, Wao, Yeye, Sisi, Nyinyi, Wewe) for example Wanalala mjini. = Wao wanalala mjini.

1. Tunakaa hapa.
2. Wanajifunza Kiswahili.
3. Anafanya kazi shambani.
4. Mnafundisha watoto.
5. Unaishi karibu na hapa.
6. Ninalala hapa.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

Tumia Maneno hapo chini kujaza nafasi - Use the vocabulary below to fill the blanks.

Mwalimu, Daktari, Mke Nyumbani, Mkulima, Mfanyi Biashara, shuleni, Hospitalini, Dukani, Nyumbani, Ofisini, Shambani.

1) Mimi ni _____. Ninafanya kazi _____. Ninafundisha kiingereza na sayansi.

2) Rafiki yangu ni _____. Yeye anafanya kazi _____. Anatibu wagonjwa wengi sana.

3) Baba yangu ni _____. Anafanya kazi _____. Analima Kahawa, Chai na pia ana Ngombe na Mbuzi.

4) Ezekiel ni _____. _____. Anafanya kazi _____. Anauza sukari, chumvi, unga na soda pia.

5) Bibi Ruth hafanyi Kazi. Yeye ni _____. _____. Anapika chakula na anatunza watoto wake.

5) GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

In addition to the subject Prefixes, in the M/WA class there are the following Personal Pronouns:

Mimi - I, me
Wewe - You
Yeye - He, she, him, her,
Sisi - We, us
Nyinyi - You (pl)
Wao - They, them (persons only).

Cultural Note:
People do not respond very well when asked which tribe they come from. Once someone tells you where they come from i.e. their home you automatically tell which tribe they belong. It has become very sensitive to ask people their tribes.

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SOMO LA TANO

NGAPI? - HOW MANY?

MSAMIATI	VOCABULARY
Kuhesabu	To count
Ninahesabu	I am counting / count
Sufuri	Zero
Moja	One
Mbili	Two
Tatu	Three
Nne	Four
Tano	Five
Sita	Six
Saba	Seven
Nane	Eight
Tisa	Nine
Kumi	Ten
Kumi na moja	Eleven
Kumi na mbili	Twelve
Kumi na tatu	Thirteen
Kumi na nne	Fourteen
Kumi na tano	Fifteen
Kumi na sita	Sixteen
Kumi na saba	Seventeen
Kumi na nane	Eighteen
Kumi na tisa	Nineteen
Ishirini	Twenty
Thelathini	Thirty
Arobaini	Fourty
Hamsini	Fifty
Sitini	Sixty
Sabini	Seventy
Themanini	Eighty
Tisini	Ninety
Mia	Hundred
Mia moja	One hundred
Elfu	Thousand
Elfu moja	One thousand
Milioni	Million
Namba	Number
-Ingi	Many
-Chache	Few
Kuongeza	To add
Kutoa	To substract
Mara	Times/Multiply

SOMA KWA SAUTI. - READ ALOUD

Kumi ongeza kumi ni ishirini.
Tano ongeza tatu ni nane.
Kumi ongeza tano ni kumi na tano.
Tisa toa sita ni tatu.
Ishirini toa kumi ni kumi.
Mia toa hamsini ni hamsini.
Tano mara tatu ni kumi na tano.
Themanini mara mbili ni mia moja na sitini.
Kumi mara tatu ni thelathini.
Tano mara ishirini ni mia.
Mia mara mbili ni mia mbili.
Thelathini toa tano ni ishirini na tano.
Tisa mara tatu ni ishirini na saba.
Nne mara mbili ni nane.
Nane toa mbili ni sita.
Nane ongeza mbili ni kumi.
Kumi toa mbili ni nane.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Hawa ni watoto wangapi?
Hao ni watu ishirini.
Watu wawili.
Wanyama watatu.
Wadudu wanane.
Wazungu kumi.
Wanawake saba.
Wazee sita.
Wanafunzi tisa.
Mzee mmoja.

Hivi ni vikombe vingapi?
Vikombe vitano.
Viatu viwili.
Kiatu kimoja.
Vijiko tisa.
Visu kumi.
Vitanda saba.
Vitunguu sita.

Hizo ni nyumba ngapi?
Hizi ni nyumba tano.
Saa tatu.
Taa mbili.
Ndizi kumi.
Radio tisa.
Kalamu moja.
Nguo mbili.

Unataka vikombe vingapi?
Haya ni matunda mangapi?
Hayo ni matunda mawili.
Hayo ni mashati manne.
Hayo ni meno mengi.

Unataka vitabu vingapi?
Ninataka vitabu vishirini.
Ninataka vikapu viwili.
Ninataka vijiko vingi.
Ninataka vijiko vichache.

Unapenda kunywa pombe ngapi?
Ninapenda kunywa pombe mbili tu.
Ninapenda kunywa pombe kumi kila siku.
Sipendi kunywa pombe.
Ninapenda kunywa chupa nne za pombe.

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS:

All numbers in Swahili are adjectives. They have the same characteristics and follow the same grammar rules like other adjectives. Being adjectives of quantity they will come after the noun they modify like other adjectives, there are numbers that are prefix dependent and independent ones.

For Example:
- Moja One
- Wili Two
- Tatu Three
- Nne Four
- Tano Five
- Nane Eight

The above numbers will agree with a prefix in a particular noun class.
For example: Kwa mfano:-
Kikombe kimoja One cup
Watu wawili Two people etc.

Examples of other prefix dependent adjectives:
-Ingi Many/much
-Chache Few/little

For example: Kwa mfano:-
Watu wengi - Many people
Vitabu vichache - Few books

Examples of independent numbers:-
Sita - Six
Saba - Seven
Tisa - Nine
Kumi - Ten

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Examples of other independent adjectives are:-

Rahisi	-	Easy, Cheap
Ghali	-	Expensive
Bora	-	Better
Hodari	-	Brave/Sharp

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE.

Sema katika Kiswahili - Say in Kiswahili

0,1,4,11,14,19,20,22,21,27,38,60,100,1000,99,84,55,43,2000,20,40, 40,23,70,74,36.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

SEMA KWA KISWAHILI - SAY IN KISWAHILI

Mfano - Example:

1. Ten children. _____ Watoto kumi
2. 5 Cups. _____
3. One person. _____
4. Eleven chairs. _____
5. Five beds. _____
6. Eleven oranges. _____
7. I have stayed in Kenya for five years. _____
8. She has read five books this month. _____
9. Two doctors and one patient. _____
10. He sold two bags of sugar. _____
11. They bought ten kilos of rice. _____
12. Twenty two animals and ten children. _____
13. Bananas in Kenya are very expensive . _____
14. Fourty passengers. _____
15. Three doors. _____
16. Eight rings. _____
17. Twelve little kids. _____
18. Six tall teachers . _____
19. Nine bright students. _____
20. Two stupid drivers. _____

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

JAZA NAFASI HIZI KWA KUTUMIA MANENO HAYA:-
COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BY USING THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

Wawili, Vinane, Wengi, Wakubwa, Sita, Mengi, Wadogo, Vingapi, Wachache, Vipya, Moja, Mitatu.

1. Walinunua nyumba _____ na viti _____.
2. Wazazi _____ wamefika.
3. Wanyama wa Kenya ni _____ sana.
4. Wapishi _____wanatoka kenya.
5. Watoto _____wanapenda uji asubuhi.
6. Viatu vyangu ni _____.
7. Unataka kununua vitanda _____.

8. Wanafunzi _____ ni wagonjwa wamekaa Kenya kwa miezi _____.
9. Matatu _____ilianguka karibu na Kinungi.

ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR

SAHIHISHA SENTENSI HIZI - CORRECT THE SENTENTES BELOW.
MFANO - EXAMPLE:
Tulinunua radio wanne. - Tulinunua radio nne.

1. Milango watano imevunjika.
2. Wanafunzi wasita walienda mjini.
3. Vijiko tano ni vya mwalimu.
4. Pete wambili zimepotea.
5. Wazungu waerevu vitatu.
6. Niliona simba wasaba wakali sana.
7. Machungwa vitano ni vya Joshua.
8. Tulinunua radio wanne mpya.
9. Katika Kenya Wamerika ni vichache sana.
10. Watu ingine ni wajinga sana.

Cultural Note:

It's a taboo in Kenyan culture for a person to count people while pointing. Usually we count silently. We only count animals while pointing at them.

SOMO LA SITA

PESA NA BEI -

MONEY AND PRICES

MSAMIATI	PLURAL		VOCABULARY
pesa	pesa	(n)	money
noti	note	(n)	note
shilingi	shilingi	(n)	shilingi
dola	dola	(n)	dollar
senti	senti	(n)	cent
pauni	pauni	(n)	pound (currency
sumni	sumni	(n)	fifty cents
peni	mapeni	(ma)	ten cents
ndururu	ndururu	(n)	five cents

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Hizi ni pesa ngapi?

Hizo ni shilingi elfu moja.
Hizo ni shilingi ishirini.
Hizo ni shilingi tano.

Nick ana pesa ngapi?

Ana dola mia moja.
Ana peni mbili na ndururu.
Ana dola kadhaa.

Katika Amerika ulikuwa na pesa ngapi?

Nilikuwa na dola milioni moja.
Nilikuwa na dola elfu moja.
Sikuwa na pesa zozote.

Dola moja ina shilingi ngapi?

Ina shilingi thelathini.
Ina shilingi hamsini.
Ina shilingi ishirini na tisa.

Kesho utakuwa na pesa ngapi?

Nitakuwa na pesa nyingi sana.
Sitakuwa na pesa.
Nitakuwa na senti chache tu.

Mwalimu ana pesa ngapi?

Ana shilingi hamsini.
Ana shilingi mbili na sumni.
Ana shilingi themanini.

Una pesa ngapi? Nina shilingi tano.
Nina shilingi kumi.
Nina shilingi saba tu.

David ana pesa ngapi?- Ana shilingi mbili na sumni.
Ana peni moja na ndururu.
Ana shiling elfu moja.

Maria ana dola mia moja?
Hapana, hana dola mia moja.
Sijui kama ana pesa.
Sijui ana dola ngapi?

Robert ana nini? Ana noti ya shiling mia.
Ana noti ya shilingi ishirini.
Ana noti ya shilingi hamsini.

Mna nini? Tuna saa na pete.
Tuna pesa nyingi sana.

Mary na Susan wana njaa.
Sisi hatuna kitu.
Nyinyi hamna pesa.

Katika Amerika ulikuwa na nini?
Nilikuwa na gari.
Nilikuwa na duka.
Nilikuwa na radio.

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

1) <u>POSSESSIVE SUFFIX "NA"</u>

In Swahili Possession is expressed by suffixing (putting at the end) the possessive Suffix-Na in a particular Noun Class. It is equivalent to the English Word 'To Have'

Thus, in M-WA Noun Class we have:-

Nina -	I (sing) have.	Sina -	I don't have.
Una -	You (sing) have.	Huna -	You (sing) don't have.
Ana -	S(he) has.	Hana -	S(he) does not have.
Plural		**Plural**	
Tuna -	We have.	Hatuna -	We don't have.
Mna -	You (Plu) have.	Hamna -	You (Plu) don't have.
Wana -	They have	Hawana -	They don't have

As mentioned in the first paragraph above the possessive Suffix-Na is used with other noun classes. For example in KI-VI Noun Class, we get:-

Positive Singular
Kikombe kina - The cup (it) has.

Positive Plurals
Vikombe vina - The cups (they) have etc.

Negative Singular
Kikombe hakina - The cup (It) does not have.

Negative Plural
Vikombe havina - The cups (they) do not have.

2) **The first part of this grammar explanation deals with the possessive Suffic -Na. This is only used in the present tense. In the past and future tenses, the verb to be "Kuwa na" is used. Translated into English it would mean "To be With".**

For example in M-WA Noun Class in the past tense:-

Positive Singular:
Nilikuwa na Pesa. - I (was with) had money.
Ulikuwa na Pesa. - You (was with) had money.
Alikuwa na Pesa. - S(he) (was with) had money.

Negative Singular:-
Sikuwa na Pesa. - I (was not with) did not have money.

Hukuwa na Pesa. - You (were not with) did not have money.

Hakuwa na Pesa. - S9he) (was not with) did not have money.

Positive Plural:-
Tulikuwa na motokaa.- We had a car.
Mlikuwa na motokaa. - You (plu) had a car.
Walikuwa na motokaa.- They had a car.

Negative Plural:
Hatukuwa na motokaa. - We did not have a car.
Hamkuwa na motokaa. - You(plu) did not have a car.
Hawakuwa na motokaa. - They did not have a car.

As mentioned early the verb to be "Kuwa Na" is also used in the future tense.

Therefore:
Positive Singular
Nitakuwa na kazi. - I will have work.
Utakuwa na kazi. - You will have work.
Atakuwa na kazi. - S(he) will have work.

Negative Singular

Sitakuwa na kazi. - I will not have work.
Hutakuwa na kazi. - You will not have work.
Hatakuwa na kazi. - S(he) will not have work

Positive Plural

Tutakuwa na kazi. - We will have work.
Mtakuwa na kazi. - You(pl) will have work.
Watakuwa na kazi. - They will have work.

Negative Plural:

Hatutakuwa na kazi. - We will not have work.
Hamtakuwa na kazi. - You(pl) will not have work.
Hawatakuwa na kazi. - They will not have work.

For further detailed explanation, refer to Simplified Swahili Book Chapter 20 page 53 and Chapter 23 Pg.70.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

1. Sumni ni senti ngapi?
2. Pauni moja ina shilingi ngapi?
3. Shilingi moja ni senti ngapi?
4. Dola moja ni shilingi ngapi?
5. Kilo ya nyama katika Amerika ni pesa ngapi?
6. Bei ya samaki hapa Kenya ni shilingi ngapi?
7. Kilo moja ya nyama hapa Kenya ni pesa ngapi?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISES TWO

JAZA NAFASI - FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Una njaa? Hapana, _____.
2. Leo una kazi nyingi? Ndio, _____.
3. Ezekiel ana pesa leo? - Hapana, _____.
4. Mtoto huyu ana homa? Hapana, _____.
5. Ruth, "Una gari"? - Ndio, _____.
6. Mwanfunzi ana kalamu - ndio, _____.
7. Watoto wana chakula - Hapana, _____.
8. Leo kuna chakula? Hapana, _____.
9. Kikombe kina chai? Ndio, _____.
10. Nyumba ina miango? Hapana, _____.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE.

USE EITHER 'NA' KUWA NA' OR THEIR NEGATIVE FORMS TO COMPLETE THESE EXERCISES. MAKE SURE THEY AGREE WITH THE SUBJECT PREFIXES!

MFANO - EXAMPLE:

Jana sikula kwa sababu _____ chakula.

Jibu: Answer Jana sikula kwa sababu sikuwa na chakula.

1. Jana sikuweza kuja kwa sababu _____ kazi nyingi.
2. Sasa _____ kazi, tunaweza kwenda?.
3. Ninafikiri kesho _____mvua.
4. Leo asubuhi _____baridi sana lakini sasa _____ joto.
5. Hatujui sasa ni saa ngapi _____ saa.
6. Hatukununua nyama kwa sababu _____pesa.
7. Ngombe _____miguu mingapi.
8. Kesho _____ chai kwa sababu hakuna sukari.
9. Leo _____ baridi.
10. Mwanafunzi huyu ametoroka darasani _____adabu.

Cultural Note:
It's unusual for Kenyans to discuss their salary with other people even close friends.

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SOMO LA SABA

UNAPENDA KULA NINI? - WHAT DO YOU LIKE TO EAT?

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DILAOGUE.

Njure: Hujambo Ezekiel?
Ezekiel: Sijambo, Habari yako?
Njure: Salama sana, na wewe je?
Ezekiel: Salama pia.
Njure: Je, umekula chakula cha asubuhi?
Ezekiel: Ndiyo, Nimekula.
Njure: Umekula Nini?
Ezekiel: Nimekula Mkate wa siagi, mayai ya kukaanga na sosiji.
Njure: Haya, karibu chai.
Ezekiel: Hapana, asante sipendi kunywa chai asubuhi
Njure: Na maji ya machungwa, Je?
Ezekiel: Ninapenda maji ya machungwa sana.
Njure: Baridi?
Ezekiel: Ndiyo, Asante.
Njure: Haya, Chukua.
Ezekiel: Asante sana.
Njure: Karibu.

MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Ruth: Habari Mary?
Mary: Nzuri, siju wewe?
Ruth: Nzuri pia. Twende nyumbani kwa chakula cha mchana
Mary: Unapika chakula gani leo?
Ruth: Leo ninapika Ugali, Sukuma Wiki na Nyama ya Ngombe na Matunda.
Mary: Una matunda gani?
Ruth: Mananasi, Ndizi, Mapapai na Pashoni pamoja.
Mary: Ni matunda mazuri sana.
Ruth: Haya twende nyumbani.
Mary: Sawa twende

<u>PRONOUNCIATION DRILLS</u>

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD:

Nilikula	Sikula
Ulikula	Hukula
Alikula	Hakula
Nilikula Mkate	Sikula mchele, nilikula mkate.
Ulikula ugali	Hukula viazi, ulikula ugali
Alikula nyama	Hakula samaki, alikula nyama
Tulikula	
Hatukula	
Mlikula	Hamkula
Walikula	Hawakula

Tutikula mboga
Mtikula wali
Watikula samaki
Nitikunywa
Utikunywa
Atikunywa
Tutikunywa
Mtikunywa
Watikunywa

Hatukula nyama, tulikula mboga
Hamkula chapati, mlikula wali.
Hawakula nyama, walikula samaki.
Sikunywa
Hukunywa
Hakunywa
Hatukunywa
Hamkunywa
Hawakunywa

Ninapenda kula ugali, sipendi kula mchele/wali.
Unapenda kula chapati, hupendi kula viazi.
Anapenda kula nyama, hapendi kula samaki.
Tunapenda kula sukuma, hatupendi kula kabichi.
Mnapenda kula mchele, hampendi kula ugali.
Wanapenda kula mayai, hawapendi kula mkate.

Ninataka kunywa chai, sitaki kunywa kahawa.
Unataka kunywa maziwa, hutaki kunywa chai.
Anataka kunywa maji, hataki kunywa soda.
Tunataka kunywa kahawa, hatutaki kunywa chai.
Mnataka kunywa soda, hamtaki kunywa pombe.
Wanataka kunywa chai, hawataki kunywa uji.

MSAMIATI	PLURAL	VOCABULARY
chai	chai	tea
chakula	vyakula	food
chapati	chapati	chapati
chumvi	chumvi	salt
chemsha	chemsha	boil
kabichi	kabichi	cabbage
kahawa	kahawa	coffee
karoti	karoti	carrot
kiazi	viazi	potatoes
kinywaji	vinywaji	a drink
maji	maji	water
maziwa	maziwa	milk
mchele	rice (uncooked)	rice (uncooked)
wali	wali	rice (cooked)
nyama	nyama	meat
nyama ya ngombe	nyama ya ngombe	beef
nyama ya mbuzi	nyama ya mbuzi	goat meat
nyama ya kondoo	nyama ya kondoo	mutton
nyama ya nguruwe	nyama ya nguruwe	pork
kuku	kuku	chicken
pombe	pombe	beer
samaki	samaki	fish
siagi	siagi	butter
soda	Soda	soda
sukari	sukari	sugar
sukuma wiki	sukuma wiki	greens

ugali	ugali	ugali
uji	uji	porridge
mkate	mikate	bread
yai	mayai	egg
tunda	matunda	fruit
chungwa	machungwa	orange
ndizi	ndizi	banana

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

1) With monosyllabic verbs like (Ku)la and (ku)nywa. The infinitive marker Ku- is dropped in the (present Negative).

Hence "Ninakula" becomes "Sili" - Ninakunywa becomes Sinywi etc.
Otherwise the pattern of (Present tense) negative is the same as in the other verbs covered so far.

2) Sana (very much) can be placed immediately after the verb it modifies or at the end of the clause.

Hence: Ninapenda sana kunywa chai, or Ninapenda kunywa chai sana.

3) "LI" TENSE:
In swahili the tense sign used to denote past simple tense is -Li-. It is used exactly the same way as the -Na- present tense. Thus if we take the verb KUPENDA we get

Ni-li-penda	Nilipenda	I liked, or I did like
U- li-penda	Ulipenda	You liked, or you did like
A- li-penda	Alipenda	He/She liked, or you did like

In the negative, " -Li-" changes to -Ku-. Thus Nilipenda now becomes Sikupenda, Ulipenda becomes Hukupenda and Alipenda changes to Hakupenda. Note that the subject prefixes remain the same.

For monosyllabic verbs the inifinitive 'Ku'- is retained in the affirmative:

Kunywa - to drink
Nilikunywa - I drank, or I did drink
Ulikunywa - You drank, or you did drink
Alikunywa - He/She drank, or He/She did drink

However in the negative, the infinitive 'ku' is dropped.
Hence;

Nilikunywa - Sikunywa
Ulikunywa - Hukunywa
Alikunywa - Hakunywa

Refer to P.M. Wilson pp 33 - 34 for further explanation.

MAELEZO YA SARUFI:

1) Future tense 'TA': It is used just like the other tenses thus using the verb 'kupika' we have:

Nitapika - I will cook.
Utapika - You will cook.
Atapika - He/She will cook.
Tutapika - We will cook.
Mtapika - You(pl) will cook.
Watapika - They will cook.

In the negative, the infinitive 'KU' is dropped again and all we have to do is change the subject prefixes to negative. Thus:

Nitapika - becomes sitapika (I won't cook)
Utapika - Hutapika (won't cook)
Atapika - Hatapika (not/won't cook.

(Refer to Simplified Swahili, P.M. Wilson pp 57 and 58).

OBJECT INFIXES: Just as Swahili marks subjects on verbs by using prefixes, it marks objects by using infixes. Hence we have in the M/WA noun class:

-ni-	-	Me
-ku-	-	You
-m-	-	Him/her
-tu- (pl)	-	Us
-wa- (pl)	-	You
-wa- (pl)	-	Them

If we take the verb 'kufundisha' which means to teach then we get
Kunifundisha - To teach me
Kukufundisha - To teach you etc.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE:

Nyumbani sisi tunapenda sana kula chapati, mboga, viazi na karoti. Baba na mama yangu wanapenda kula chapati na sukuma wiki. Lakini mimi sipendi sukuma wiki, ninapenda kabichi tu. Pia tunakula nyama ya mbuzi; sote hatupendi nyama ya ngombe. Mama yangu hapendi nyama ya nguruwe.

Leo asubuhi baba yangu alikunywa uji tu. Hakula kitu chochote. Mimi nilikula yai moja la kuchemsha. Mama yangu alikunywa chai na sukari nyingi na alikula mkate na siagi. Mimi sipendi kunywa kitu moto asubuhi.

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JIBU MASWALI HAYA: ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Mama anapenda kula nini?
2. Ulikula nini leo asubuhi?
3. Tunapenda kula nini?
4. Nani anapenda nyama ya ngombe?
5. Baba alikula nini asubuhi?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

JAZA NAFASI COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENTES, USING A POSITIVE VERB IN THE FIRST SPACE AND A NEGATIVE IN THE SECOND.

example: (Mimi) Nilikunywa kahawa, sikunywa maziwa.

(Wao) _____ chai, _____ Kahawa.
(Yeye) _____ maji, _____ Soda.
(Nyinyi) _____ soda, _____ pombe.
(Sisi) _____ maziwa, _____ kahawa.
(Wewe) _____ pombe, _____ soda.

(II) (Sisi) tunataka kula ugali, hatuli mchele.

(Wao) _____ nyama, _____ samaki.
(Mimi) _____ mboga, _____ nyama.
(Nyinyi) _____ kabichi, _____ sukuma wiki.
(Yeye) _____ mchele, _____ viazi.
(Wewe) _____ samaki, _____ nyama.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

UMOJA NA WINGI: REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, CHANGING SINGULAR TO PLURAL AND VICE VERSA

EXAMPLE: Asubuhi tunapenda kula mayai becomes, Asubuhi ninapenda kula mayai

Hapendi kinywaji chochote. _____
Ulikunywa nini? _____
Nani hawali ugali? _____
Hatutaki mkate. _____
Yeye alitaka kunywa pombe. _____
Wanafunzi hawataki kwenda nyumbani. _____
Ninapenda kunywa chai. _____

ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR

TAFSIRI SENTENSI HIZI. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO SWAHILI.

EXAMPLE: We all like beer.
Sisi sote tunapenda pombe.

1. We all want pork.
2. Anyone can drink the milk.
3. Do all the children like eating bread.
4. All of you want eggs?
5. He is reading the whole book.
6. She is cooking the whole cabbage.
7. I don't want anything to drink.
8. I don't like anybody.
9. Mother can eat anything.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE FIVE

ANDIKA SENTENSI HIZI UKITUMIA WAKATI UJAO.
WRITE THE FOLLOWING ESNTENCES USING THE FUTURE TENSE.

For Example: Ninapika ugali na sukuma wiki.
Nitapika ugali na sukuma wiki.

1. Leo mama anapika wali na kuku.
2. Tunahitaji maji na unga kupika ugali.
3. Unaongeza kiasi kidogo cha maji.
4. Mpishi anapika chakula gani?
5. Kabla ya kuweka sukuma unaweka mafuta.
6. Unatumia mafuta gani?

ZOEZI LA SITA - EXERCISE SIX

TAFSIRI SENTENSI HIZI KWA KISWAHILI. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO SWAHILI.

1. Yesterday I drank milk.
2. We ate Githeri in the evening.
3. She drank fruit juice.
4. You drank cold beer.
5. He refused to eat bread without butter.
6. The child did not finish his food.
7. The students didn't like breakfast.
8. The visitors were very satisfied.
9. We were very drank after the party.

MAELEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL EXPLANATION:

In Kenyan culture it is considered rude to smell food. It is also considered very rude to put your hands in food especially while cooking. Not even when tasting do we put our fingers in food or lick the spoons we are using and then deep it back into the pot.

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SOMO LA NANE

KUAGIZA CHAKULA - ORDERING FOOD

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DIALOGUE

Weita: Hujambo bibi?
Njeri: Sijambo bwana.
Weita: Unataka kula nini.
Njeri: Kuna chakula gani?
Weita: Kuna ugali, nyama ya ng'ombe, nyama ya mbuzi, wali, chapati, kienyeji, kuku, samaki na mboga.
Njeri: Niletee nyama ya mbuzi na kienyeji.
Weita: Utakunywa nini?
Njeri: Kuna soda baridi?
Weita: Ndiyo.
Njeri: Niletee soda ya fanta baridi.
Weita: Chukua soda lakini, chakula utangojea kidogo.
Njeri: Sawa tu asante.

MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Daudi: Habari yako bwana?
Weita: Njema.
Weita: Umeagiza au bado?
Daudi: Sijaagiza, niletee menu.
Weita: Unataka kula nini?
Daudi: Niletee nyama ya mbuzi na viazi.
Weita: Utakunywa nini?
Daudi: Kuna pombe baridi?
Weita: Ndiyo, unataka gani?
Daudi: Nipe Tusker baridi.
Weita: Ngapi?
Daudi: Ni bei gani?
Weita: Shilingi kumi na tano.
Daudi: Chukua.
Weita: Asante. kwaheri.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Nimeagiza.	Sijaagiza.
Umeagiza.	Hujaagiza.
Ameagiza.	Hajaagiza.
Umeagiza nini?	Nimeagiza chapati.
Tumeagiza.	Hatujaagiza.
Mmeagiza.	Hamjaagiza.
Wameagiza.	Hawajaagiza.

Niletee chai.
Mletee soda baridi.
Tuletee kahawa.
Waletee maziwa moto.

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MENU
HUJAMBO? UNGEPENDA KULA NINI LEO?
NILETEE WALI, KUKU NA MBOGA TAFADHALI. PIA NIPE SODA BARIDI.
1
2
3

WEITA! NJOO HAPA TAFADHALI.
CHAKULA NI PESA NGAPI? NIPE RISITI TAFADHALI.
CHUKUA BILI YAKO.
1
2
3

Niletee kisu na uma.
Mletee glasi ya maji.
Tuletee sahani moja ya kienyenji.
Tafadhali, waletee maji baridi.

Nipe chai na mkate.
Mpe kikombe cha chai.

Tupe nyuma na vijiko.
Wape sukari na maziwa.
Nipe chakula, ninasikia njaa.
Tupe maji baridi, tunasikia joto sana.

Nimeagiza nyama, tafadhali niletee haraka.
Tumeagiza pombe baridi, tafadhali tuletee.
Hatujaagiza chakula, tumeagiza soda na pombe baridi.
Mmeagiza nini?
Tumeagiza ugali na mboga.

MSAMIATI SWAHILI		MSAMIATI PLURAL	VOCABULARY ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
agiza	(v)	-	order
sahani	(n)	sahani	plate
kisu	(n)	visu	knife
uma	(n)	nyuma	fork
glasi	(n)	glasi	glass
Kikombe	(n)	vikombe	cup
leta	(v)	-	bring
kupa	(v)	-	give
sikia	(v)	-	feel
moto	(adj)	-	warm
baridi	(adj)	-	cold
pombe	(n)	pombe	beer
zoezi	(n)	mazoezi	practice
maliza	(v)	-	finish
hoteli	(n)	hotel	hotel
mkahawa	(n)	mikahawa	restaurant
haraka	(adv)	-	quickly
pumzika	(v)	-	rest
soma	(v)	-	read
shiba	(v)	-	be full
fahamu	(v)	-	understand

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

THE PERFECT TENSE "ME"

The Perfect tense is used to show a completed action. It can be compared with the English tense "Have" and "Has". Therefore the English construction such as "I have eaten, you have eaten, he or she has eaten, is expressed as follows in Swahili.

Positive Singular

Nimekula - I have eaten.
Umekula - You (sing) have eaten.
Amekula - S(he) has eaten.

Negative Singular.

Sijakula - I have not eaten.
Hujakula - You (sing) have not eaten.
Hajakula - He/She has not eaten.

Positive Plural

Tumekula - We have eaten.
Mmekula - You (pl) have eaten.
Wamekula - They have eaten.

Negative Plural

Hatujakula - We have not eaten.
Hamjakula - You (pl) have not eaten.
Hawajakula - They have not eaten.

Note:

The negative of "ME" tense is "JA". When used with monosyllabic verbs, they drop their infinitive "KU" in the negative.

N.B. For further information on adjectives, refer to P.M. Wilson Page 40 - 44.

A: MONOSYLLABIC VERBS

AFFIRMATIVE SINGULAR		NEGATIVE
Nimekula.	-	Sijala.
Umekula.	-	Hujala.
Amekula.	-	Hajala.
Hatujashiba.	-	We are not full.
Hamjashiba.	-	You (pl) we are not full.
Hawajashiba.	-	They are not full.

PLURALS

Tumekunywa.	-	Hatujanywa.
Mmekunywa.	-	Hamjanywa.
Wamekunywa.	-	Hawajanywa.

POLYSYLLABIC VERBS

AFFIRMATIVE SINGULAR	NEGATIVE
Nimeshiba.	Sijashiba.
Umeshiba.	Hujashiba.
Ameshiba.	Hajashiba.

PLURALS:

Tumemaliza.	Hatujamaliza.
Mmemaliza.	Hamjamaliza.
Wamemaliza.	Hawajamaliza.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE:

KANUSHA SENTENSI HIZI: NEGATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

KWA MFANO (EXAMPLE):

Ninataka kula ugali - Sitaki kula ugali.

1) Nimeagiza _____.
2) Tumekula _____.
3) John na Maria wanataka kunywa chai _____.
4) Watoto wameagiza chakula _____.
5) Ninapenda kula samaki na viazi _____.
6) Tunapenda kutumia visu na nyuma kwa kula Chakula _____.
7) Wamerika wanapenda kula chakula kwa mikono _____.
8) Maria ameagiza sahani moja ya ugali _____.
9) John anataka glasi moja ya maji baridi _____.
10) Watoto wanapenda kunywa pombe _____.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO.

CREATE QUESTIONS RESULTING IN THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS:

EXAMPLE:- **Mnakula ugali na nyama.**
Mnakula nini?

a) Ameagiza chai _____.
b) Unakwenda hotelini _____.
c) John na Maria wameagiza chakula _____.
d) Wanapenda kula chapati na mboga _____.
e) John anakunywa pombe baridi _____.
f) Wamekula mkate _____.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

SEMA KWA KIINGEREZA - SAY IN ENGLISH.

a) Ninataka kula ugali _____.
b) Nimeagiza chakula na soda baridi _____.
c) Tumemaliza kula chakula cha asubuhi _____.
d) Nipe maji ya kunywa _____.
e) Tuletee vinywaji tafadhali _____.
f) Waletee maji ya kunawa mikono _____.

ZOEZI LA NNE (EXERCISE FOUR)

USE THE "ME" TENSE IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.
Example: Ninasoma - Nimesoma

a) Ninakula chakula _____.
b) Wanasoma vitabu _____.
c) Anafahamu kiswahili _____.
d) Tunajifunza kiswahili _____.
e) Watoto wanapumzika _____.

ZOEZI LA TANO - EXERCISE FIVE

KANUSHA SENTENSI HIZI - NEGATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

EXAMPLE: Nimejifunza kiswahili - Sijajifunza kiswahili.

a) Nimemaliza kula chakula _____.
b) Tumecheza mpira _____.
c) Daudi na Kamau wameshiba _____.
d) Wameagiza chakula na vinywaji baridi _____.
e) Tumepumzika baada ya kufanya kazi _____.

Cultural Note:
In most local hotels there are standards menu's written on the wall. Don't be surprised when you ask for something from the menu and you are told it is not available.

Water for washing hands is not provided in the hotels.

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MSICHANA.

MAMA

MTOTO

BABU.

SOMO LA TISA

JAMAA YANGU - MY FAMILY

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - DIALOGUE

Njure: - Hujambo.
Ezekiel: - Sijambo sana.
Njure: - Unatoka wapi?
Ezekiel: - Ninatoka Naivasha.
Njure: - Huyu ni rafiki yako?
Ezekiel: - Hapana, huyu ni baba yangu.
Njure: - Baba yako anafanya kazi gani?
Ezekiel: - Yeye ni mkulima.
Njure: - Una dada na kaka?
Ezekiel: - Ndiyo, nina dada wawili na kaka mmoja.
Njure: - Dada zako wanafanya nini?
Ezekiel: - Wanahudhuria shule ya msingi.
Njure: - Na kaka yako anahudhuria shule pia?
Ezekiel: - Hapana yeye alimaliza shule na sasa anatafuta kazi.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Baba yangu.
Baba yako.
Baba yake.
Baba yako anaitwaje?
Baba yangu anaitwa John.
Baba yako anaitwa Njuguna.
Baba yake anaitwa Musa.
Wazazi wangu wanaishi Nairobi.
Wazazi wako wanaishi Naivasha.
Wazazi wake ni Wakulima.
Wazazi wako wanaishi wapi?
Kaka yangu anafanya kazi.
Dada yake ameolewa.
Dada yao ana watoto wawili wasichana.
Wazazi wangu wamehamia Tanzania.
Nyanya na babu wangu wanakaa nyumbani.
Baba yako anafany kazi gani?
Yeye ana ndugu wengi.
Mimi sina kaka.
Wewe huna kaka.
Yeye hana babu na nyanya walifariki zamani.
Una ndugu wangapi?
Nina ndugu watatu.
Nina ndugu sita.
Baba yangu anafanya kazi.
Kaka yangu anaenda shule.
Mama yangu hafanyi kazi.
nyanya yangu alifariki.
Zamani sana.
Baba yako hufanya nini?
Baba yangu hafanyi kazi, anafanya biashara.

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Hawa ni wazazi wa John.
Hao ni wazazi wa Maria.
Wale ni wazazi wa Susan.
Huyu ni baba yangu.
Huyo ni mama yangu.
Yule ni kaka yangu.
Hawa ni kaka na dada.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

SWAHILI	PLURAL	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
baba	baba	father
mama	mama	mother
mzazi	wazazi	parent
mtoto	watoto	child
kaka	kaka	brother
dada	dada	sister
mjomba	wajomba	uncle
shangazi	shangazi	aunt
babu	babu	grandfather
nyanya	nyanya	grandmother
mjukuu	wajukuu	grandchild
mke	wake	wife
mtoto wa kike	watoto wa kike	female child
mtoto wa kiume	watoto wa kiume	male child
msichana	wasichana	girl
mvulana	wavulana	boy

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Demonstrative Pronouns:

In this lesson demonstrative pronouns "huyu, huyo, yule" which roughly translate to English "This, that and that over there" have been used. One major difference in swahili is that where there is only one form of demonstratives in English "This" and "That" in swahili this is determined by the noun class used in a sentence. In this lesson we will deal with only demonstratives of M-WA Noun Class as follows:-

Huyu - This person (near speaker)
Huyo - That person (near the one who is addressed)
Yule - That person (at a distance from both speaker and the one addrssed.

For Example:

Huyu ni rafiki yangu. - This is my friend.
Huyo ni Peter. - That person (Near you) is Peter.
Yule ni Ezekiel. - That person (at a distance) is Ezekiel.

The Plural forms of Demonstratives are:

Hawa - These people.
Hao - Those people (near you).
Wale - Those people (distal).

Note: That linguistically demonstrative Pronouns are categorised as:

Proximal Demonstrative:
Stands in place of a person or object (see other noun classes) near the speaker.

For Example:
Proximal Demonstrative:-
Huyu ni mtoto: This (near me that I can actually touch) is a child

Refrential Demonstrative:
Stands in place of a person or object (as in above) near the person who is spoken to also, this form of demonstrative can stand in place of a person or object that is not there but has already been refered to by name.

For Example:

Ezekiel ni mwalimu. -	Ezekiel is a teacher.
Mwalimu huyo (Ezekiel)-	That teacher (referential) likes
Anapenda kufundisha.	teaching.

Distal Demonstrative:
This is used in place of an object or person that is at a distance from both the speaker and the "spoken to", but that can actual be seen an pointed at. If I can not be seen then I become a referential demonstrative as in above.

For Example:
Yule ni Bruce - That (at a distance) is Bruce

JAMAA YANGU.

Jina langu ni Njogu. Ninaishi Njoro na wazazi wangu. Baba yangu anaitwa Kamau na Mama anaitwa Wanjiku. Nina ndugu sita; kaka wanne na dada wawili. Dada yangu mkubwa ameolewa. Shangazi yangu anaitwa Wambui yeye ni mwalimu anafanya kazi mjini Nakuru. Yeye huja kututembelea kila wikendi.
Ndugu zangu wengine ni wananfunzi katika shule ya upili. Wawili watafanya mtihani wa "KCE" mwaka huu. Babu na nyanya wetu pia wanaishi na sisi kwa sababu wao ni wazee sana. Babu na nyanya hawafanyi kazi wanakaa nyumbani tu. Babu na nyanya wetu wanapenda kuzungumza na wajukuu wao kwa sababu wanawapenda sana.

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Njogu anaishi wapi?
2. Njogu anaishi na nani?
3. Njogu ana ndugu wangapi na wanafanya nini?
4. Shangazi wa Njogu hufanya nini?
5. Kwa nini Babu na Nyanya wa Njogu hawafanyi kazi?
6. Kaka wawili wa Njogu hufanya nini?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

SEMA KWA KISWAHILI -SAY IN SWAHILI.

1. I have two sisters and one brother.
2. My aunt stays in Nairobi.
3. Her parents are working.
4. My granparents died long ago.
5. His father lives in Chicago.
6. Her elder sister got married in 1976.
7. My two younger brothers go to school.
8. My father is a business man.
9. Their parent are farmers.
10. His sisters are very good.

ZOEZI LA TATU: - EXERCISE 3
JIBU MASWALI HAYA: - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Ndugu wako wa kike utamwitaje?
2. Dada ya mama yako utamwitaje?
3. Utamwitaje mtoto wa ndugu ya baba yako?
4. Ndugu wa kike wa baba utamwitaje
5. Mtoto ambaye wazazi wake wamefariki anaitwaje?
6. Baba na mama wa wazazi wako utawaitaje?
7. Baba wa kambo ni nani?
8. Wajukuu ni nani?
9. Ndugu wa kike wa baba utamwitaje?
10. Wazazi wa mke wako utawaitaje?

ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR:
Unaweza kuandika Insha juu ya Jamaa yako katika Amerika - Can you write a composition about your family in Amerika.

MAELEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL EXPLANATION.

As you may well know, Africans have extended family relations. The family includes all sorts of relatives, close and distant and as children grow up they are required to know all their relatives. And even where Africans have adopted the nuclear family model, they usually maintain close relations with other relatives. So in many cases, the minimum that will be required of you is to know something about all your existing relatives.

Naming of children varies from one ethnic group to another. If you are interesrted in knowing about any specific ethnic group talk to any of the trainers freom that particular ethnic group.

When it comes to things like pregnancy they are treated as confidential matters and people just don't talk about them freely. For more information please consult your trainers.

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SOMO LA KUMI

NI PESA NGAPI? - HOW MUCH IS IT?

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DIALOGUE

Ryan: Habari gani mama?
Mwuzaji: Nzuri sana. Na wewe?
Ryan: Salama tu.
Mwuzaji: Ungetaka kununua nini?
Ryan: Ningependa kununua shati. Ni pesa ngapi?
Mwuzaji: Ni shilingi mia mbili na hamsini.
Ryan: Hiyo ni bei ghali mama. Tafadhali punguza kidogo.
Mwuzaji: Hiyo ni bei rahisi, ungetaka kulipa pesa ngapi?
Ryan: Nina shilingi mia moja tu. Sina zaidi.
Mwuzaji: Basi, ongeza shiling hamsini kwa mia.
Ryan: Sawa sawa tu, chukua.
Mwuzaji: Asante. Rudi tena.

MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Chris: Karibu bwana. Habari yako?
Steve: Nzuri tu, unauzaje mchele?
Chris: Mchele ni shilingi ishirini kwa mkebe wa kilo moja.
Steve: Ah hiyo ni ghali sana. Punguza kidogo.
Chris: Hiyo ni bei rahisi. Ungetaka kununua kwa pesa ngapi?
Steve: Ningetaka kununua kwa shiling kumi na tano kwa mkebe.
Chris: Ikiwa nitauza kwa bei hiyo nitapata hasara. Ninahitaji faida kidogo.
Steve: Basi nitakupa shilingi kumi na sita kwa mkebe.
Chris: Hapana. Ongeza shilingi moja.
Steve: Basi chukua.
Chris: Haya. Asante rudi tena.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Unauzaje nyanya.
Ninauza shilingi mbili.
Ninauza shilingi tano.
Ninauza shilingi kumi.

Viazi ni pesa ngapi?
Viazi ni shilingi sitini kwa debe.
Viazi ni shilingi mia mbili kwa gunia.
Viazi ni shiling kumi.
Karoti ni shiling hamsini kwa debe.

Unauzaje nguo?
Ninauza shiling mia mbili.
Shati ni pesa ngapi?
Ni shilingi hamsini.
Ni shilingi thelathini.

Matunda ni bei gani?
Ni shilingi mbili kwa moja.
Ni shilingi tano.
Ni shiling kumi.

Maembe ni pesa ngapi?
Ni shiling kumi.
Ni shilingi ishirini.
Ni shilingi tatu kwa moja.

Ulinunua matunda ya pesa ngapi?
Nilinunua matunda ya shiling hamsini.
Walinunua matunda ya shiling kumi.
Nilinunua matunda ya shiling tano.

Bei ya nyama ya ngombe ni ghali?
Ndiyo ni ghali sana.
Ndiyo ni ghali kidogo.
La, si ghali, ni rahisi.

Ndizi hizo ni pesa ngapi?
Ni shilingi kumi.
Ni shiling ishirini.
Ni shilingi thelathini.

Bei ya ndizi imepanda.
Bei ya vyakula imepanda.
Bei ya matunda ni ghali.

Tafadhali punguza kidogo.
Tafadhali punguza shiling moja.

Unauzaje samaki?

Ni shiling ishirini kwa kilo.
Ni shilingi kumi kwa nusu kilo.
Ni shilingi ishirini kwa kilo.

Mananasi haya ni pesa ngapi?
Ni shilingi ishirini kwa debe.
Ni shilingi kumi kwa moja.

MSAMIATI		PLURALS	VOCABULARY
rahisi		-	cheap
ghali		-	expensive
bei		-	price
mwuzaji	(M/WA)	wauzaji	seller
mnunuzi	(M/WA)	wanunuzi	buyer
bei Ghali	(Adj)	-	high price
kununua	(V)	-	to buy
bei Rahisi	(Adj)	-	cheap price

kuuza	(V)	-	to sell
faida	(Adj)	-	profit
bei ya kwaida	(Adj)	-	normal price
hasara	(Adj)	-	loss
kupata	(V)	-	to get, acquire
punguza	(V)	-	reduce/lower
kuhitaji	(V)	-	to need
ongeza	(V)	-	add
mteja	(M/WA)	wateja	customer
biashara	(N)	biashara	business
mita	(N)	mita	meter
kitambaa	(KI/VI)	vitambaa	cloth
bei Nafuu	(Adj)		better/fair price
kilo	(N)	kilo	kilogram
hadi	(Preposition)	-	until
kupiga bei	(V)	-	to bargain
bei ya Kwanza	(Adj)	-	initial/first
bei ya Mwisho	(Adj)	-	last price
kuweza	(V)	-	to be able
bidhaa	(N)	bidhaa	goods/item/things

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - (GRAMMAR EXPLANATION)

1) "NGE" TENSE:

Here the 'Nge' tense (Non-conditional) is used as a request like "Would" in this sentence.

"Would you like to buy a shirt? " Where this tense is used it is always followed by the infinitive form of a verb:

"Ungependa Kununua shati?"

NOTE: The Negative version of "ninge-"is - SINGE - Hence the Negative of a verb like :
Ningetaka would be Singetaka.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Positive: Ningetaka kwenda sokoni leo.
Negative: Singetaka kwenda sokoni leo.

All you need to do is to replace the subject makers with their corresponding negative markers.

Ningependa	-	Singependa
Ungependa	-	Hungependa
Angependa	-	Humngependa
Tunge-?	-	----------.
Mnge-?	-	----------.
Wange-?	-	----------.

For more detailed grammar explanation of or NGE, and NGALI conditional tenses, refer to your simplified Kiswahili book pages 211 - 215

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

A: Habari yako?
B: Nzuri tu. Ungetaka kununua nini?
A: _____

B: Ni shilingi mia nane na hamsini.
A: _____

B: Hiyo ni bei nzuri, lakini unaweza kulipa shilingi mia saba na ishirini.
A: _____

B: Siwezi kuchukua mia tano. Hii ni saa nzuri sana kutoka Japan.
A: _____

B: Ongeza hamsini kwa mia sita.
A: _____

B: Asante, kwaheri, rudi tena.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

KUUZA BIDHAA: - READING COMPREHENSION

Baba Robi anafanya kazi ya biashara. Anauza vitu tofauti kama Nguo, Matunda na vyakula. Anapata nguo kutoka Duka la Mhindi. Anauza nguo zake kwa bei ghali kwa sababu ni vigumu kupatikana, mita moja ya kitambaa ni shilingi themanini.

Yeye anauza matunda na vyakula kwa bei nafuu. Mchele kilo moja ni shiling kumi na tano. Baada ya kupiga bei, Baba Robi anaweza kupunguza bei hadi shiling kumi na mbili kwa kilo. Hii ni bei rahisi sana. Pia anauza mahindi gunia moja kwa shiling mia mbili na hamsini. Hii ni bei ya kwanza lakini baada ya kupiga bei unaweza kununua gunia moja kwa shilingi mia mbili tu. Hii ni bei yake ya mwisho lakini ni bei rahisi.

MASWALI YA UFAHAMU: READING COMPREHENSION

1. Baba Robi anafanya kazi gani?
2. Anauza vitu gani?
3. Kwa nini anauza nguo kwa bei ghali?
4. Anaweza kuuza mita tatu za kitambaa kwa pesa ngapi?
5. kwa bei rahisi, kilo moja ya mchele ni pesa ngapi?
6. Kwa bei nafuu, mchele kilo moja ni pesa ngapi?
7. Mahindi ni pesa ngapi kwa gunia moja?
8. Unapenda kazi ya Biashara? Eleza
9. Kwa nini watu wanapenda kupiga bei sokoni?

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE.

REPLACE THE PRESENT (NA) TENSE WITH THE CONDITIONAL (NGE) TENSE IN THESE SENTENCES:

Mfano - Example: Ninataka kununua matunda - Ningetaka kununua shati

1. John anapata faida kubwa baada ya kuuza mayai.
2. Unafurahi kupumzika wiki hii.
3. Tunataka kwenda Mombasa kwa Basi.
4. Wanaweza kujifunza kiswahili leo mchana.
5. Ninapenda kula chapati na kuku kesho.
6. Mnataka kutembea karibu na ziwa Naivasha?
7. Ananunua viazi kabla ya bei kupanda.
8. Tunataka kujifunza juu ya kupiga bei kesho.

ZOEZI LA NNE EXERCISE FOUR.

NEGATIVE THESE SENTENCES:

1. Ningependa kuishi katika Kenya.
2. Jeremy angetaka kuendesha baiskeli sasa.
3. Tungependa kusafiri Malindi.
4. Ningependa kununua viatu na nguo leo.
5. John na Peter wangetaka kuogelea kesho.
6. Tungetaka kujifunza juu ya Wanyama.
7. Ningetaka kutembelea Fatuma kesho.

MAELEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL EXPLANATION:

Bargaining in African communities is part of business. It's an obligation to a stranger in a Kenyan society to learn the market vocabulary for better survival and functioning. Generally the buyer's aim is to buy at a cheaper price while the seller intends to get some profit.

Most commodities do not have prices. You need to enquire the prices before you buy or bargain. However, you cannot bargain on factory products because they have recommended prices.

SOMO LA KUMI NA MOJA

SASA NI SAA NGAPI? - WHAT IS IT NOW?

READING COMPREHENSION

Mimi ni mwalimu, hufundisha kila siku kutoka Jumatatu mpaka Ijumaa. Mimi huamka saa kumi na mbili, hujitayarisha mpaka saa moja na nusu. Hula chakula cha asubuhi saa mbili kasorobo. Masomo huanza saa mbili na nusu. Ninaishi karibu na shule kwa hivyo hutembea kwa muda wa dakika tano. Katika shule, mimi huenda kwa ofisi ya walimu, husalimiana na walimu wengine halafu sisi huenda madarasani saa mbili na nusu baada ya kengele kupigwa. Mimi hufunza somo moja kwa dakika arobaini na tano, kwa hivyo mimi hufunza masomo matatu asubuhi na mawili jioni baada ya chakula cha mchana. Mimi humaliza kufunza saa kumi na robo. Hunywa chai ya jioni halafu hupumzika na kutayarisha masomo ya siku inayofuata.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD.

Sasa ni saa ngapi?
Sasa ni saa moja.
Sasa ni saa moja na nusu asubuhi.
Sasa ni saa nane.
Saa ngapi?
Saa tano na robo.
Saa tisa kasorobo.
Saa nne na nusu.
Saa kumi kamili.
Saa nane bado dakika kumi.

Mimi huamka saa kumi na mbili.
Wewe huanza kujifunza saa mbili na nusu.
Yeye hula chakula cha asubuhi saa moja na nusu.

Sisi hufika nyumbani jioni saa kumi na mbili na robo.
Wao huamka saa moja kasorobo.
Wao huchelewa darasani.
Wewe huamka saa ngapi?

Mimi huamka saa moja.
Wewe huamka saa kumi na mbili kasorobo.
Jumapili yeye huamka saa tatu kamili.
Sasa ni kama saa sita.
Sasa ni karibu saa tano.
Mimi huamka alfajiri.
Yeye hufanya kazi mpaka jioni.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MSAMIATI		VOCABULARY
saa	-	time
saa moja	-	seven o'clock
saa mbili	-	eight o'clock
saa tatu	-	nine o'clock
saa nne	-	ten o'clock
saa tano	-	eleven o'clock
saa sita	-	twelve o'clock
saa saba	-	one o'clock
saa nane	-	two o'clock
saa tisa	-	three o'clock
saa kumi	-	four o'clock
saa kumi na moja	-	five o'clock
saa kumi na mbili-		six o'clock
nusu	-	half
kasoro / bado	-	less
dakika	-	minute/minutes
saa moja na dakika tano		five minutes past seven o'clock
saa moja ya asubuhi		seven o'clock in the morning
saa moja ya usiku		seven o'clock at night
usiku		night
mchana		day time
asubuhi		morning
alfajiri		dawn / very early
alfajiri na mapema		very early in the morning
mapema		early
adhuhuri		noon / Midday
alasiri		afternoon
jioni		evening
kama		about
nukta		a second / seconds
kamili		sharp / on the dot
robo		quarter

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

THE HABITUAL TENSE - "HU"

Unlike the other Swahili Tenses, both basic and compound tenses, the habitual tense -Hu- is not conjugated in the verb tense after a subject prefix. that is to say it does not take a subject prefix. In M-WA Noun class it is usually preceded by personal pronouns.

For Example:

Mimi Huamka	-	I usually wake up.
Wewe huamka	-	You (sing.) usually wake up.
Yeye huamka	-	S(he) usually wake up.

Positive Plural:

Sisi hufanya kazi	-	We usually work.
Nyinyi hufanya kazi	-	You (plu.) usually work.
Wao hufanya kazi	-	They usually work.

Negation:
In the negative, the habitual tense takes the characteristics of the present continous tense -Na- already explained in lesson two. However to be able to distinguish the usage of the two tenses, often the Personal Pronouns are used.

For Example:
Negative Singular:

Mimi siamki - I do not usually wake up.
Wewe huamki - You (sing.) do not wake up.
Yeye haamki - S(he) does not wake up

Negative Plural:
Sisi hatufanyi kazi - We do not usually work.
Nyinyi hamfanyi kazi- You (plu.) do not usually work.
Wao hawafanyi kazi - They do not usually work.

Note thaat in place of Personal Pronouns
Names of people as in the third person are also used with the habitual tense.

For example:
Ezekiel huamka mapema - Ezekiel usually wakes up early
and
Njure hufanya kazi Uganda- Njure usually works in Uganda.

In other noun classes, all you need to do is to say the particular noun before the verb tense.

For Example:
Basi huondoka saa moja - The Bus usually leaves at 7.00 and in negative:-
Basi haifiki mapema - The Bus does not arrive early.

Note: The habitual tense usually goes with the following phrases:-

Kila siku - Every day
Kila Jumatatu - Every monday
Kila mwezi - Every month
Kila mwaka - Every year
Kila Mara - Every time
Kwa kawaida - Usually
Mara nyingi - Many times
Mara kwa mara - Many times
Mama kwa mara - Often
Mara nyingine/wakati mwingine - Sometimes

Minutes past the hour are usually counted up to 30, for example,

7.15 - saa moja na robo (quarter) or
saa moja na dakika kumi na tano.

7.20 - Saa moja na dakika ishirini.

7.30 Saa moja na nusu (half) or saa moja na dakika thelathini. From 31 mins onwards, minutes to the following hour are given with the word "kasoro" or bado, for example.

8.40 - Saa tatu kasoro/bado, for example dakika ishirini, 8.45 saa tatu bado robo.

8.55 - saa tatu kasoro/bado dakika tano.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

SEMA KWA KISWAHILI - SAY IN SWAHILI
KWA MFANO - For Example

8.30 a.m. - Saa mbili na nusu asubuhi

a) 10.10 a.m._____
b) 12.00 noon_____
c) 6.30 p.m._____
d) 12.10 p.m._____
e) 5.00 p.m._____
f) 3.15 p.m _____
g) 5.45 p.m._____
h) 9.00 p.m._____
i) 10.30 p.m._____
J) 12.00 p.m._____
k) 1.30 p.m._____
l) 6.25 a.m._____
m) From 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m._____

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Masomo huanza saa ngapi katika shule?
2. Mwalimu huenda vipi shuleni?
3. Mwalimi hufunza somo moja kwa dakika ngapi?
4. Mwalimuu hufunza masomo mangapi asubuhi na jioni?
5. Mwalimu humaliza kufundisha saa ngapi?

ZOEZI - EXERCISE THREE

Jibu maswali haya Answer the following questions

a) Wewe huenda darasani saa ngapi?
b) Masomo ya kiswahili huanza saa ngapi?
c) Wewe humaliza kujifunza saa ngapi?
d) Wewe hufika nyumbani saa ngapi?
e) Wewe hula chakula cha asubuhi saa ngapi?
f) Katika Amerika watu hula chakula cha jioni saa ngapi?
g) Katika Amerika watu hufanya kazi kutoka saa ngapi mpaka saa ngapi?

CULTURAL NOTES:

Originally Africans had no watches and thus used the sun or the shadow. Even now, elderly people may look at these and will tell time. In most cases the difference from a watch might be plus/minus fifteen minutes or so.

Note:
TIME IN SWAHILI: is based on twelve hours of daylight and twelve hours of darkness. Since the sun usually rises at 6.00 a.m., 7 a.m. is the first hour of daylight. Similarly, the sun generally sets between 6.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m.
Swahili time and English time are just six hours different. So to arrive at one, six hours are either added or subtracted from the other. So when giving time in Swahili, the word "saa", meaning "o'clock', always precedes the time. for example. Saa moja, saa mbili, saa tatu etc.

If you ask some one to meet you at 2.00 and the person comes at 2.59 that is fine because it is still within the hour.

SOMO LA KUMI NA MBILI

LEO NI SIKU GANI? - WHAT DAY IS IT?

READING COMPREHENSION

A. John na Mary ni watoto wa Mzee Kamau. Sasa ni wakati wa likizo na wanakaa nyumbani. Kila Jumatatu wao hupenda kusaidia baba yao shambani. Jumanne Mary hufua nguo halafu siku za Jumatano Juma hupiga pasi. Alhamisi watoto huenda katika maktaba ya mji kusoma vitabu na magazeti. Watoto hawa wanapenda siku za Ijumaa kwasababu wao huenda kutembelea nyanya yao. Wao hukaa kwa nyanya mpaka Jumamosi jioni halafu wao hurudi nyumbani. Jamaa ya mzee Kamau ni wakristo, kwa hivyo wao huenda kanisani Jumapili kuomba. Kesho itakuwa Jumamosi. John na Mary watarudi kwa nyanya kusema kwaheri kwasababu wiki ijayo wataenda shule kuanza muhula wa kwanza. Kwa kawaida muhula wa kwanza huanza Januari mpaka Aprili, muhula wa pili Mei mpaka Agosti na muhula wa mwisho ni Agosti mpaka Novemba. Watu wengi hupenda mwezi wa Desemba kwasababu kuna sikukuu ya Krismasi.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD.

Leo ni siku gani?.
Leo ni Jumamosi. Leo si Jumamosi.
Leo ni Ijumaa. Leo si Ijumaa.

Jana ilikuwa siku gani?.

Jana ilikuwa Jumapili. Jana haikuwa Jumapili.
Jana ilikuwa Jumanne. Jana haikuwa Jumanne.

Kesho itakuwa siku gani?.
Kesho itakuwa Jumatano. Kesho haitakuwa Jumatano.
Kesho itakuwa Alhamisi. Kesho haitakuwa Alhamisi.

Juzi ilikuwa Jumamosi. Juzi haikuwa Jumamosi.
Juzi ilikuwa Jumatatu. Juzi haikuwa Jumatatu.
Juzi ilikuwa Alhamisi. Juzi haikuwa Alhamisi.

Mwezi huu.
Mwezi ujao.
Mwezi uliopita.
Mwezi wa kwanza. - Januari.
Mwezi wa pili. - Februari.
Mwezi wa tatu. - Machi.
Mwezi wa nne. - Aprili.

MSAMIATI PLURAL VOCABULARY

jumatatu	(N)	-	Monday
jumanne	(N)	-	Tuesday
jumatano	(N)	-	Wednesday
alhamisi	(N)	-	Thursday
ijumaa	(N)	-	Friday
jumamosi	(N)	-	Saturday
jumapili	(N)	-	Sunday
kanisa	(MA)	makanisa	church
msikiti	(MI)	misikiti	mosque
mkristo	(M/WA)	wakristo	Christian
muisilamu	(M/WA)	waisilamu	Muslim
januari	(N)	-	January
februari	(N)	-	February
machi	(N)	-	March
aprili	(N)	-	April
mei	(N)	-	May
juni	(N)	-	June
julai	(N)	-	July
agosti	(N)	-	August
septemba	(N)	-	September
oktoba	(N)	-	October
novemba	(N)	-	November
sikukuu	(N)	-	holiday
krismasi	(N)	-	Christmas
mwezi	(MI)	-	month
mwaka	(MI)	-	year
wiki	(N)	-	week
siku	(N)	-	day
juzi	(N)	-	day before yesterday
kesho	(N)	-	tommorrow
kesho-Kutwa	(N)	-	day after tommorrow

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

1) THE VERB "TO BE": in verb form appears in two ways in Kiswahili, namely as:

a) Ni, which is used only in the present and

b) "kuwa" which is used in all other tenses.

Ni has already been covered in earlier lessons.

2) KUWA

This is a monosyllabic verb and as such it is subject to all the rules pertaining to monosyllabic verbs both in affirmative and negative constructions. Hence from the present tense: We get

Leo ni Jumamosi - Today is Saturday.

PAST: Jana ilikuwa Jumamosi. (Yesterday was Saturday)

FUTURE: Kesho itakuwa Jumamosi. (To-morrow will be Saturday)

From the negative we get:
PAST : Jana haikuwa Jumamosi.
(Yesterday was not Saturday.)

FUTURE: Kesho haitakuwa Jumamosi.
(Tomorrow will not be Saturday.)

"Kuwa" is also used in other forms as we shall see in other lessons.

3) GENERAL RELATIVES: Usually have no tense sign as such and instead the relative like in (mwezi ujao) is added to the end of the verb stem as a suffix. The normal subject prefix is added directly on to the verb stem. This construction is very commmonly used to translate the word "next" (for example, the one which comes).

General relatives are:

For M/MI Class	(this year)	mwaka Huu
	(next year)	" Ujao
	(last year)	" uliopita
For N Class	this week	wiki Hii
	last week	iliyopita
	next week	ijayo

For example:

Mwezi ujao	-	Next month (the month which will come(s)
Mwaka ujao	-	Next year (the year which will come(s)
Wiki ijayo	-	Next week (the week which come(s)
Alhamisi ijayo	-	Next Thursday (Thursday which will come(s)

4) M/MI CLASS DEMONSTRATIVES - We have already covered demonstratives in N and M/Wa class. We will now look at demonstratives in M/MI class. These are as follows:

M/MI CLASS DEMONSTRATIVES

Singular		Plural
Huu	-	Hii (near speaker)
Huo	-	Hiyo (near listener)
Ule	-	Ile (far from both speaker and listener)

for example.	Mti huu	-	This tree
	Mti huo	-	That tree
	Mti ule	-	That tree over there
Plurals -	Miti hii	-	These trees
	Miti hiyo	-	Those trees
	Miti ile	-	those trees over there

N - CLASS

Singlar	Plural
Hii	Hizi
Hiyo	Hizo
Ile	Zile

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISES ONE.

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Wewe huenda kazini siku gani?
2. Wakenya wanakwenda kazini siku gani?
3. Wanafunzi hupumzika kazini siku gani?
4. Ulifika hapa Kenya siku gani?
5. Wewe hufanya nini Jumapili?
6. Leo ni siku gani?
7. Kesho itakuwa siku gani?
8. Jana ilikuwa siku gani?
9. Juzi ilikuwa siku gani?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

JIBU MASWALI HAYA KATIKA SENTENSI
MAKE COMPLETE SENTENCES IN ANSWER TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Mfano - Example

QUESTION: Mwezi wa mwisho ni mwezi gani?
ANSWER : Mwezi wa mwisho ni mwezi wa Desemba

1. Mwezi wa kwanza ni mwezi gani?
2. Februari ni mwezi wa ngapi?
3. Novemba ni mwezi wa ngapi?
4. Marchi ni mwezi wa ngapi?
6. Mwezi wa kumi ni mwezi gani?
7. Mwaka mmoja ni miezi mingapi?

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

CONSTRUCT SENTENCES USING WORDS FROM EACH COLUMN
EXAMPLE

Jumatano	John	**husoma**
Jumatatu	-	huenda kanisa
Jamatano		husoma
Jumapili	John	hulima shambani
Alhamisi		huogelea baharini
Jumamosi		hutembelea rafiki
Jumanne		hucheza gita
Ijumaa		hupumzika

ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR

JIBU MASWALI HAYA: - ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1. Leo ni siku gani?
2. Kesho itakuwa siku gani?
3. Jana ilikuwa siku gani?
4. Kesho kutwa itakuwa siku gani?
5. Juzi ilikuwa siku gani?
6. Huu ni mwezi gani?
7. Mwezi ujao utakuwa mwezi gani?
8. Mwezi uliopita ulikuwa mwezi gani?
9. Huu ni mwezi gani?
10. Huu ni mwaka gani?

MAELEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL NOTES:

The days of the week are taken from the arabic calendar in which Friday (Ijumaa) is the most important day. Therefore the first day of the week is Saturday (Jumamosi). Mosi meaning one. However, for most ethnic groups in Kenya the first day of the week is Monday.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SOMO LA KUMI NA TATU

UNA UMRI GANI? - HOW OLD ARE YOU?

MAISHA YA TIM: READING COMPREHENSION

Tim alizaliwa tarehe thelathini mwezi wa mei mwaka wa elfu moja mia tisa na sitini na tatu. Sasa ana umri wa miaka ishirini na saba. Alizaliwa katika mji wa Naivasha nchini Kenya. Alikaa mjini Naivasha mpaka alipokuwa na miaka minne. katika Naivasha baba yake alifanya kazi ya kufundisha. katika mwaka wa sitini na saba, wazazi wa Tim walihama Naivasha wakaenda Nairobi.

Huko Nairobi, Tim alianza Shule ya Msingi. Baada ya miaka minane, alimaliza shule ya msingi, akaingia shule ya sekondari, katika mwaka wa elfu moja mia tisa na themanini alihudhuria chuo kikuu cha Nairobi. Huko alijifunza juu ya sayansi ya siasa.

Alipohitimu alifanya kazi kidogo katika Nairobi halafu akaenda nchi ya Ufaransa kwa masomo zaidi. Huko Ufaransa Tim alijifunza kifaranza kidogo. Baadaye alirudi kenya, akaendelea na masomo kidogo halafu alapata shahada yake mwaka wa themanini na nne. Tim alifurahi sana kwa sababu alianza kuishi peke yake,kujitengemea na kuwa na maisha mapya.

Tim alianza kutafuta kazi lakini hakupata mara moja. Baada ya miezi minne, alianza kazi ya kufundisha katika shule ya upili. Baadaye alijiriwa na serikali kama afisa wa Elimu. Sasa yeye ana cheo kikubwa, anapata mshahara mkubwa na anatarajia kujiunga na siasa mwaka ujao.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD.

Una miaka mingapi?	Nina miaka thelathini. Nina miaka ishirini. Nina miaka ishirini na mitano.
Una umri gani?	Nina umri wa miaka arobaini. Nina umri wa miaka sabini. Nina umri wa miaka ishirini.
Juma ana miaka mingapi?	Ana miaka kumi na miwili. Ana umri wa miaka kumi na miwili.
Baba yangu ana miaka arobaini.	Ana umri wa miaka arobaini. Mama yangu ana miaka thelathini. Baba yangu ana miaka sabini.
Ulizaliwa lini?	Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1948. Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1968. Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1971.

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Ulizaliwa mwaka gani?

Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1960.
Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1963.
Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1965.

Mama yako alizaliwa lini?

Alizaliwa mwaka wa 1946.
Alizaliwa mwaka wa 1936.
Alizaliwa mwaka wa 1949.

Kaka yako alizaliwa tarehe ngapi?

Alizaliwa tarehe 12 June, mwaka wa 50.

Siku yako ya kuzaliwa ni lini?.

Siku yangu ya kuzaliwa ni tarehe 18 mwezi wa Januari.

Siku yangu ya kuzaliwa ni tarehe 20 Julai.

Utaishi Kenya kwa muda gani?

Nitaishi kenya kwa muda wa mwaka mmoja.
Nitaishi kenya kwa muda wa miaka miwili.
Nitaishi Kenya kwa muda wa miezi tisa.

Utajifunza Kiswahili kwa muda gani?

Nitajifunza kiswahili kwa miezi mitatu.
Nitajifunza kiswahili kwa miezi sita.
Nitajifunza kiswahili kwa miaka miwili.
Nitajifunza kiswahili kwa muda mrefu.

Nitahudhuria shule ya msingi mwaka ujao.
Nilihudhuria shule ya sekondari mwaka wa 1980.
Nimehudhuria chuo kikuu kwa muda wa miaka miwili.

MSAMIATI		MISAMIATI	VOCABULARY
maisha	(n)	maisha	life
kuzaliwa	(v)	kuzaliwa	to be born
umri	(n)	umri	age
tarehe	(n)	tarehe	date
mwaka	(n)	miaka	year
mwezi	(n)	miezi	month
kuhama	(v)	-	to migrate
elimu	(n)	elimu	education
kuanza	(v)	-	to start
kuhamia	(v)	-	to migrate to
kumaliza	(v)	-	to finish
shule ya msingi	(n)	shule ya msingi	primary school
shule ya upili	(n)	shule za sekendary	secondary school
kuhudhuria	(v)	-	to attend
kuhitimu	(v)	-	to graduate
chuo kikuu	(v)	vyou vikuu	university
kifaransa	(n)	-	French
kuendelea	(v)	-	to continue
pekee		-	above

siku ya kuzaliwa		-	birthday
mtihani	(n)	mtihani	exam
kufaulu	(v)	-	to succeed
kupita	(v)	-	to pass
shahada	(n)	shahada	degree/certificate
ingia	(v)	-	enter
kutafuta	(v)	-	to look for
kuajiriwa		-	to be employed
kujiunga		-	to join
kujitegemea		-	to depend on one self
lini"		-	when

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

The Narrative tense -Ka-.
The narrative -ka- is used in swahili to show a series of events happening one after the other. It can be compared to English "and then" or "then" when narrating a story as in "I woke up, dressed then left for work". Before using the -ka- narrative in a sentence, the first verb is in the past tense -Li-.

For Example:
Niliamka nikavaa halafu nikaenda kazini.- I woke, dressed and then went to work.

As a tense marker the narrative tense has the same characteristics as other swahili tenses i.e. it comes after the subject prefix.

For Example:
Nikaamka. - (and then) I woke up.
Ukaamka. - (and then) you woke up.
Akaamka - (and then) S(he) woke up etc.
However, the narrative tense does not have a negative tense marker but uses the past tense negative -Ku- explained in earlier lessons.

The Adverb of time -Po-
The Adverb of time -Po- is used in Swahili like in English 'when' as in "when I was in School". In a verb tense it is inserted between a tense marker and the action verb.

For Example: In Present Tense Action Verb
Ninaposoma. - When I read.
Unaposoma. - When you read.
Anaposoma. - When s(he) reads.

Note that: The Adverb of time -Po- is only used in three time frames; i.e. the present tense -Na-, the past tense -Li- and the future tense -Ta-.

For Example:
In the past tense we get:-
Nilipoamka. - When I woke up.
Ulipoamka. - When you woke up.
Alipoamka. - When he/she woke up.

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However, in the future tense - Ta- an extra element -Ka- is inserted to form -Taka-.

For Example:

Nitakapoenda.	-	When I will go.
Utakapoenda.	-	When you will go.
Atakapoenda	-	When s/he will go.

NOTE: In the examples, the word "and" is not translated. This is because the sense of 'and' is already conveyed by the tense sign "-ka-".

(another exampale here)

- This tense must however be introduced by an ordinary past tense.

The -Ki- tense marker denotes an action that was or will be in a continous state in Swahili as in English "I was working" "I will be working and "I have been working". Usually in the construction of this sentence, the first verb is the verb to be "KUWA".

For Example:

Nilikuwa nikisoma.	-	I was reading.
Ulkuwa ukisoma.	-	You were reading.
Alikuwa akisoma.	-	S/he was reading.

In some cases the present continous tense -Na- is used in place of -Ki- to give the same meaning:

For Example:

Nilikuwa ninasoma.	-	I was reading.
Ulikuwa unasoma.	-	You were reading.
Alikuwa anasoma.	-	S/he was reading.

In the negative, there are two ways of negating the continous state in a verb tense. You can negate the first or the second verb.

For Example:

Nilikuwa sisomi.	-	I was not reading.
Ulikuwa husomi.	-	You were not reading.
Alikuwa hasomi.	-	S/he was not reading

or

Sikuwa nikisoma	)	
Hukuwa ukisoma	)	See above English meaning.
Hakuwa akisoma	)	

For more explantion of the -po- tense refer to Simplified Swahili pages 184-185.

For more details on the 'ka' tense refer to Simplified Swahili pp 207-211.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

(Read the passage at the beginning of the lesson and answer the following questions).
Jibu maswali haya - Answer these questions.

1. Tim alizaliwa lini? _____
2. Alizaliwa wapi? _____
3. Alikwenda shule ya msingi lini _____
4. Wazazi wake walihamia wapi? _____
5. Baba yake alifanya kazi gani? _____
6. Alihudhuria chuo kikuu lini? _____
7. Alijifunza nini katika chuo kikuu? _____
8. Baada ya kuhitimu Tim alifanya nini? _____
9. Kwa nini Tim alienda Ufaransa? _____
10. Alipata shahada mwaka gani? _____
11. Kwa nini alifurahia kupata shahada? _____
12. Baada ya miezi minne alipata kazi gani? _____
13. Aliajiriwa na serikali kufanya kazi gani? _____
14. Mwaka ujao Tim atafanya nini? _____
15. Tim ana miaka mingapi sasa? _____

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:.

a) Wewe una umri gani? _____
b) Ulizaliwa mwaka gani? _____
c) Ulizaliwa mji gani? _____
d) Wazazi wako wanaishi wapi? _____
e) Ulianza shule lini? _____
f) Ulienda shule ya sekondari kwa mda gani? _____
g) Ulihudhuria chuo kikuu lini? _____
f) Ulijifunza chuo kikuu kwa mda gani? _____
h) Ulianza kujifunza kiswahili lini? Kwa nini unajifunza kiswahili? _____
i) Umejifunza kiswahili kwa mda gani? _____
k) Utakaa kenya kwa mda gani? _____
l) Andika juu ya maisha yako _____

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE.

Use: Ka' Narrative Tense in the following sentenses:

1. Mwanafunzi alikwenda ofisini alipata barua.
2. Nilifiamka asubuhi, nilioga na nilikunywa chai.
3. Tulijifunza jana usiku tulichoka sana halafu tulilala mapema.
4. Ali alienda sokoni, alinunua mboga na matunda.
5. Matatu iliangukia watu wengi walikufa.
6. Nilienda mjini nilituma barua.
7. Hatukwenda shule; tulikaa nyumbani tulisoma vitabu vingi.
8. Tulifika Malindi saa mbili, tulienda hotelini, tulikula chakula.
9. Tuliona Jack na Jill, tulifurahi sana.
10. Nilienda sokoni, nilinunua matunda, nilimpa Joel moja.

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ZOEZI LA NNE: EXERCISE FOUR -

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE -PO- TENSE:

MFANO - EXAMPLE:
Wakati nilimaliza kula nililala - Nilipomaliza kula nililala

1. Wakati nilirondoka nyumbani wazazi wangu walilia sana.
2. Wakati nilifika Nairobi nilipiga simu Amerika.
3. Nitafurahi sana wakati nitajua kusema kiswahili.
4. Wakati ataenda sokoni atletee mavazi na matunda.
5. Wakati nitapumzika hupenda kusikiliza muziki.
6. Wakati nimesoma sipendi kuongea.
7. Wakati tutamaliza kujifunza kiswahili tutafanya kazi.
8. Wakati nitapata pesa nyingi nitasafiri sana.
9. Nilifika sana wakati mama yangu alinisindikiza barua.
10. Tim alifurahi sana wakati alipita mtihani.

ZOEZI LA TANO - EXERCISE FIVE

Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili.
Tafsiri sentensi hizi kwa Kiswahili.

1. Before I came to Kenya I was teaching at the University.
2. Yesterday at 3.00 p.m. I was sleeping.
3. When he came in yesterday I was reading a newspaper.
4. Next year I will be working with women's group.
5. Mama was cooking when her friend entered.
6. I was talking to Pete.
7. We were playing basketball.
8. The students were learning how to drive.

MAELEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL EXPLANATION:

In much of rural Africa, enquiring about one's age is not at all a sensitive issue. However, western influence is definitely having some impact in this aspect of kenyan behaviour especially with regards to women.

Unlike Americans Kenyans write the month first then the day and lastly the year i.e. sixth January nineteen ninety five in written as 6/1/95.

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SOMO LA KUMI NA NNE
PCV/MAMA

UNAFANYA NINI? - WHAT DO YOU DO?

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - DIALOGUE ONE

PCV: Hujambo Mama?
Mama: Sijambo.
PCV: Habari ya kazi?
Mama: Nzuri kidogo.
PCV: Unaitwaje?
Mama: Ninaitwa Rose. Na wewe je?
PCV: Mimi ninaitwa David.
PCV: Unafanya kazi gani hapa?
Mama: Ninafanya kazi ya biashara.
PCV: Biashara gani?
Mama: Biashara ya Duka.
PCV: Unauza nini?
Mama: Ninauza vyakula tofauti. Na wewe je?
PCV: Mimi ni mshauri wa biashara ndogo.
Mama: Unashauri watu wa biashara gani?
PCV: Ninashauri watu ambao wana biashara ndogo kama wewe.
Mama: Unatoka shirika gani?
PCV: Ninatoka kwa shirika la Peace Corps kutoka Amerika.
Mama: Asante kwaheri tutaonana tena.

MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - DIALOGUE TWO

John: Hujambo bibi?
Elizabeth: Sijambo. Habari yako?
John: Salama. Labda yako?
Elizabeth: Salama pia.
John: Ninataka kuona daktari, unaweza kunisaidia?
Elizabeth: Ndiyo. Jina lako ni nani?
John: Ninaitwa John Smith. Na wewe je?
Elizabeth: Mimi ni Elizabeth Beach.
John: Nafurahi kukujua Elizabeth.
Elizabeth: Mimi pia. Na unafanya kazi wapi?
John: Mimi ni mwana Peace Corps. Ninafanya kazi pwani karibu na kilifi.
Elizabeth: Ah Ndiyo. Nimekumbuka. Wewe ni fundi wa maji?
John: Ndiyo! Lakini kwa sasa ninafundisha vikundi vya akina mama na shule jinsi ya kutengeneza matanki ya maji ya mvua na pia usafi wa maji ya kunywa.
Elizabeth: Haya karibu ofisi ya Peace Corps. Daktari hayuko sasa lakini atarudi saa nane kwa hivyo ngoja kidogo tu.
John: Asante sana
Elizabeth: Karibu.

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READ ALOUD - SOMA KWA SAUTI

Ninafanya kazi. - Sifanyi kazi.
Unafanya kazi. - Hufanyi kazi.
Anafanya kazi. - Hafanyi kazi.

Unafanya nini hapa?
Mimi ni mwanafunzi.
Mimi ni mwalimu.
Mimi ni mkulima.
Mimi ni daktari.
Mimi ni mfanyi biashara.

Mnafanya nini?
Tunajifunza kiswahili.
Tunafundisha kiingereza.
Tunalima mahindi.

Mimi ni daktari, ninatibu wagonjwa.
Wewe ni mwanafunzi, unajifunza kiswahili.
Yeye ni mkulima, anafuga kuku.
sisi ni wafanyi biashara, tunauza nguo.
Nyinyi ni wapishi, mnapika chakula.

Kaka yangu hafanyi kazi.
Dada yako hafanyi kazi.
Baba yake amestaafu.

Mimi huenda shuleni.
Wewe huenda chuo kikuu.
Yeye huenda kazini.

Daktari ni mtu ambaye anatibu wagonjwa.

Mkulima ni mtu ambaye analima shamba.
Walimu ni watu ambao wanafundisha.
Wavuvi ni watu ambao huvua samaki.
Mtu ambaye anafundisha.
Mtu anayefundisha.
Watu ambao wanafundisha.
Watu wanaofundisha.
Mtu ambaye.
Watu ambao.

MSAMIATI SWAHILI	VOCABULARY PLURAL	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
daktari	madaktari	doctor
mvuvi	wavuvi	fisherman
fundi	mafundi	technician
mwalimu	walimu	teacher
mpishi	wapishi	cook
karani	makarani	clerk
mwuguzi	wauguzi	nurse
biashara	biashara	business
chuo kikuu	vyuo vikuu	university

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shule	shule	school
wizara	wizara	ministry
shamba	mashamba	farm
kikundi	vikundi	group
mkulima	wakulima	farmer
rais	marais	president
hospitali	hospitali	hospital
kazi	kazi	work
msingi	misingi	foundation
staafu(v)	-	retire
mwisho	-	last
hudhuria (v)	-	attend
biashara		business
kushauri (v)		advice
Shirika	Mashirika	organization

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

Amba- is a relative pronoun which when a suffix is added it is equivalent to English 'Who' or 'Which' in a particular noun class For Example:

M/WA Class	Meaning
Mtu ambaye (sing)	The person who...
Watu ambao (plu)	The people who...
KIVI Class	
Kitabu ambacho (sing)	The book which...
Vitabu ambavyo (plu)	The books which...
N Class	
Nyumba ambayo (sing)	The house which...
Nyumba ambazo (plu)	The houses which...
Ma Class	
Tunda ambalo (sing)	The fruit which...
Matunda ambayo (plu)	The fruits which...
M/MI Class	
Mti ambao (sing)	The tree which...
Miti ambayo (plu)	The trees which...
U Class	
Ukuta ambao	The wall which...
Kuta ambazo	The walls which...

PA Class

Pahali ambapo (sing)	The place which...
Pahali ambapo (plu)	The places which...

NOTE:

We have the "contracted" forms of the "Amba" pattern which are much more commonly used in daily speech. These "contracted" forms depend upon the use of what we call "relative pronoun markers", which are simply the suffixes that go with "Amba". These are outlined below.

M/WA Class
- YE- (Sing)
- O- (Plu)

KIVI Class
- Cho - (Sing)
- VYO- (Plu)

N Class
-YO- (Sing)
-ZO- (Plu)

MA Class
- LO- (Sing)
- YO- (Plu)

M/MI Class
- O - (Sing)
-YO - (Plu)

U Class
- O - (Sing)
- ZO- (Plu)

PA Class
- PO- (Sing)
- PO- (Plu)

These markers may be used with tense markers NA, LI and TA.
EXAMPLES:

M/WA Class

Mtu anayesoma - Mtu ambaye anasoma (The person who is reading)

Watu wanaosoma - Watu ambao wanasoma (The people who are reading).

Mtu aliyesoma - Watu ambao walisoma (The people who read)

Mtoto atakayekuja - Mtoto ambaye atukuja (The child who will come).

Watoto watakaokuja - Watoto ambao watakuja (The children who will come)

KIVI Class
Kitabu kinachopotea - Kitabu ambacho kinapotea.
(The book which is lost)

Vitabu vinavyopotea - Vitabu ambavyo vinapotea
(The books which are lost).

Kitabu kilichopotea - Kitabu ambacho kilipotea
(The book which got lost).

Vitabu vilivyopotea - Vitabu ambavyo vilipotea
(The books which got lost)

Kitabu kitakachopotea - Kitabu ambacho kita potea
(The books which will get lost)

N Class
Kalamu inayonunuliwa - Kalamu ambayo inanunuliwa
(The pen which is being bought)

Kalamu zinazonunuliwa - Kalamu ambazo zinanunuliwa
(The pens which are being bought)

MA/ Class
Chungwa linalobaki - Chungwa ambalo linabaki
(The orange which is remaining).

Machungwa yanayobaki - Machungwa ambayo yanabaki
(The oranges which are remaining)

M/MI Class

Mti unaoanguka - Mti ambao unaanguka
(The tree which is falling)

Miti inayoanguka - Miti ambayo inaanguka
(The trees which are falling)

Mti ulioanguka - Mti ambao ulianguka
(The tree which fell)

Miti iliyoanguka - Miti ambayo ilianguka
(The trees that fell)

Mmea utakaopandwa - Mmea ambao utapandwa
(The plant which will be planted)

Mimea itakayopandwa - Mimea ambayo itapandwa
(The plants which will be planted)

For more grammar explanation on "Amba" relative pronoun, refer to your simplified Kiswahili book Page 158 - 170.

In the future continous, the only change is the future tense marker -Ta-.

For Example:

Nitakuwa nikijifunza.	-	I will be learning.
Utakuwa ukijifunza.	-	You will be learning.
Atakuwa akijifunza.	-	S/he will be learning.

The Negative is as explained above and by following the negation of the future tense -Ta-.

For Example:
Nitakuwa sijifunzi.
Utakuwa hujifunzi.
Atakuwa hajifunzi.

or

Sitakuwa nikijifunza.
Hutakuwa ukijifunza.
Hatakuwa akijifunza.

The Present Perfect Tense -Me- also take the same principle.

For Example:

Nimekuwa nikiishi.	-	I have been living.
Umekuwa ukiishi.	-	You have been living.
Amekuwa akiishi.	-	S/he has been living.

Negation:

Nimekuwa siishi.	-	I have not been living.
Umekuwa huishi.	-	You have not been living.
Amekuwa haishi.	-	S/he has not been living.

or

Sijakuwa nikiishi)
Hujakuwa ukiishi) See above for English meaning
Hajakuwa akiishi)

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

READING COMPREHENSION

Mzee Juma ana nyumba kubwa na shamba kubwa. Shambani ni kwake nyumbani. Shamba lake lina ekari kumi na tano. Alinunua alipokuwa akifanya kazi ya uwalimu. Kabla ya kuwa mwalimu, alikuwa akifanya kazi ya upandaji miti pamoja na vikundi vya wanawake katika wilaya ya Kakamega. Ana mke na watoto watano. Mtoto wake wa kwanza Shaban, anafanya kazi ya udaktari katika hospitali ya Kenyatta. Mtoto wake wa pili Susan, anafanya kazi ya kupiga chapa katika kampuni ya viatu. Mtoto wa tatu Hamisi, anafanya kazi katika wizara ya maji, yeye ni fundi wa maji. Mtoto wa nne Fatuma, hafanyi kazi anahudhuria chuo kikuu cha Kenyatta. Mtoto wa mwisho Robert, anakwenda shule ya msingi ambayo iko karibu na shamba la baba yake. Mzee Juma alistaafu kazi ya uwalimu alipokuwa na umri wa miaka sitini na tano. Sasa yeye ni mkulima anapanda viazi na kuuza sokoni.

JIBU MASWALI HAYA (ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS)

1. Mzee Juma ana shamba ekari ngapi?
2. Mzee Juma alinunua shamba lake alipokuwa akifanya kazi gani?
3. Mzee Juma ana watoto wangapi?
4. Mzee Juma alistaafu alipokuwa na umri gani?
5. Mtoto wa mzee Juma wa kwanza, hufanya kazi gani?
6. Mtoto wa mzee Juma wa pili anaitwaje na hufanya nini?
7. Mtoto wa mzee Juma wa tatu anafanya nini?
8. Shule ambayo mtoto wa mwisho anahudhuria iko karibu na nini?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

JIBU MASWALI HAYA (COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS)
Kamilisha sentensi hizi

1. Mtu ambaye hutibu wagonjwa ni _____.
2. Watu ambao hupika chakula ni _____.
3. Watu wanao vua samaki ni _____.
4. Mtu anayefundisha wanafunzi anaitwaje _____.
5. Fundi ni mtu ambaye hufanya nini? _____.
6. Dereva ni mtu ambaye hufanya nini _____.
7. Mtu ambaye huendesha ndege huitwaje? _____.
8. Watu ambao hununua na kuuza vitu huitwaje? _____.
9. Karani ni mtu ambaye hufanya nini _____.
10. Rais ni mtu ambaye hufanya kazi gani? _____.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE:

JAZA KATIKA NAFASI UKITUMIA "AMBA" (FILL IN THE BLANKS USING AMBA RELATIVE PRONOUNS)

FOR EXAMPLE

Mtu _____ anasoma ni kaka yangu. = Mtu ambaye anasoma ni kaka yangu.

1. Yule mtu _____ anazungumza nje ni rafiki yangu.
2. Watoto _____ watakwenda Lamu ni wanafunzi.
3. Ali ni mtu _____ alisomea ng'ambo kwa chuo kikuu.
4. Niliwaona watu ___ walikuwa dukani.
5. Wanafunzi ___ wanakatazwa kutoka nje ni wasichana.
6. Kitabu ___ alisoma kilipotea jana usiku.
7. Walirambiwa waukate mti ___ unakabiliana na nyumba yetu.
8. Tafadhali mpe Jim kalamu ___ nilikupa jana jioni.
9. Nyumba hizi zilijengwa pahali ___ hakuna watu wengi.
10. Machungwa ___ nilinunua sokoni hayakuwa mazuri sana, yalikuwa yameoza.

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ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR

CONVERT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BY USING CONTRACTED FORMS OF ' AMBA'.

For Example:

Mtu ambaye anasoma kitabu ni rafiki yangu.
Mtu anayesoma kitabu ni rafiki yangu.

1. Mwanapisko ni mtu ambaye husaidia watu.
2. Walimu ni watu ambao wanafanya kazi ya kufundisha.
3. Viatu ambavyo vilipotea ni vya mwanafunzi.
4. Kitabu ambacho tunasoma ni cha kiswahili.
5. Nguo ambazo alivaa zilikuwa chafu.
6. Ndizi ambayo alinipa ni mbaya.
7. Barua ambayo ulituma ilifika.
8. Haya ni machungwa ambayo ulinituma.
9. Mtu ambaye alikuwa Raisa wa Kenya ni nani?.
10. Njia ambayo nilifuata ni ndefu sana.
11. Kazi ambayo nilifanya Amerika ni nzuri.
12. Watu ambao wanaishi Amerika wanaitwaje?.

Cultural Note:
Work is something you do and you are paid for or get some income from it e.g. a housewife cannot say she is working.

SOMO LA KUMI NA TANO

IKO WAPI? - WHERE IS IT?

MAZOEZI YA UFAHAMU: COMPREHENSION EXERCISE.

MJI WA NAIVASHA.

Naivasha ni mji mdogo. Uko kaskazini magharibi ya Nairobi. Ni mji ambao umezungukwa na mashamba ya wakulima wengi. Watu wengi wanaoishi Naivasha ni wafanyi biashara. Wanauza nguo, vyakula na vitabu. Maduka mengi nr ya rejareja na mengine ni ya jumla. Kuna vituo vya petroli, posta, benki na hospitali. Viwanda ni vichache tu. Kuna kiwanda cha kukausha mboga, kiwanda cha maziwa na kiwanda cha mvinyo wa Rumlika. Viwanda hivi vimeajiri watu wengi.

Upande wa kusini ya Naivasha kuna ziwa la Naivasha. Kuna mashamba kando ya ziwa. Pia, huku wakulima wanakuza vyakula kama maharagwe, viazi, matunda kama zabibu, machungwa na mboga. Wakulima hawa wanafumia kilimo cha hali ya juu kwa sababu wananyunyizia maji kutoka ziwani. Vyakula vingi hutumwa nchi za nje. Wakulima wengine hupanda maua ambayo hutumika Nairobi, na mengine hutumwa nchi za nje ili kupatia kenya pesa za kigeni.

Mashariki na Magharibi ya Naivasha ni kavu. Hapo mifugo kama mbuzi, kondoo, ngombe wa nyama na wa maziwa hustawi sana. Kaskazini zaidi kuna milima ya Nyandarua. Hapa kuna mbuga za wanyama na msitu pia. Watalii wengi hupitia hapa wanapoenda kuona wanyama, misitu na pia wanapoenda Hotel kubwa ambazo ziko karibu na ziwa la Naivasha.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD.

Niko darasani.	-	Tuko darasani.
Uko ofisini.	-	Mko ofisini.
Yuko kazini.	-	Wako kazini.

Mwalimu yuko wapi?	Mwalimu yuko darasani anafundisha.
Mama yuko wapi?	Mama yuko jikoni anapika ugali.
Wanafunzi wako wapi?	Wanafunzi wako darasani.

Kitabu kiko Vitabu viko	Juu ya meza, chini ya meza.
Kikombe kiko Vikombe viko	Kabatini, ndani ya kabati.
Saa iko wapi? Taa ziko wapi?	Chumbani, dukani. Iko dukani.
Ezekiel yuko nyumbani ?	La hayuko nyumbani. Yuko mjini.

	La hayuko nyumbani, Yuko kazini.
	La hayuko nyumbani. Yuko darasani.
Choo kiko wapi?	Choo kiko nyuma ya afisi. Choo kiko karibu na baa. Choo kiko ndani ya nyumba.
Posta iko wapi?	Posta iko katika barabara ya Moi. Iko mbele ya stesheni ya basi. Iko karibu na soko.
Kenya Iko wapi?	Iko Afrika Mashariki. Nairobi iko katikati ya Kenya. Uganda iko magharibi ya Kenya. Tanzania iko kusini ya Kenya. Ethiopia iko kaskazini ya Kenya.
Mwaka uliopita ulikuwa wapi?	Nilikuwa Amerika. Nilikuwa Chuo kikuu.
Kesho utakuwa wapi?	Nitakuwa darasani. Nitakuwa mjini. Nitakuwa Nairobi.
Jana usiku ulikwa wapi?	Nilikuwa mkutanoni.
Mwenye kiti alikuwako?	Hapana, hakuwako.
Mpishi yuko kazini leo?	Hapana hayuko, Ndio yuko jikoni.

MSAMIATI	VOCABULARY
juu ya	on top of / Above/ About
chini ya	underneath, below
mbele ya	in front of
nyuma ya	behind
ndani ya	in / Inside
nje ya	out of / Outside of
kati ya / Katikati ya	in the middle of / in the midst of
baina ya	between / in between
zaidi ya	more than, in addition to
badala ya	instead of
karibu na/ va	near to / near
mbali na	far From
pamoja na	with, together with
ngambo ya	across
magharibi	west
mashariki	east
kusini	south
kaskazini	north
posta	post office
benki	bank
choo	toilet

ofisi	office
daraja	bridge
soko	market
mto	river
mlima	mountain
bahari	ocean
kituo cha Polisi	police station
kituo cha basi	bus station
njia	road/path/way
kuelekeza	to guide
simu (N)	telephone
kama	about / if
umbali (N)	distance
kanisa (N)	church
kilima (N)	hill
kivuko (N)	ferry
kuvuka (N)	to cross
njia Panda (N)	fork road
makutano ya Njia/barabara	crossroads
mzunguko wa barabara	roundabout
kituo (N)	station / stop / centre
kukabili	to face
kuajiri (V)	to employ
kustawi	to prosper
pesa za kigeni	foreign exchange

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

The Locative verb -ko- /P and -mo-. In Swahili the locative verbs equivalent to English "Is" and "Are" is denoted by the following:

1) -Ko- suffix which shows an indefinite place in M-WA Noun class, we get:-

Niko -	I am	)
Uko -	You are	) Positive Plural
Yuko -	S/he is	)

In negation, only the subject prefix changes to negative subject prefix.
For Example:

Siko	- I am not	)
Huko	- You are not	) Negative singular
Hatuko	- They are not	)

Negative plurals are formed prefixing the negative prefixes to the locative -Ko-.

Note:
That the other locative forms -Po- which is for a define place and -Mo- which denotes insideness follow the same pattern as above. However they are not as widely used as -Ko- locative and hence we do not go into details at this stage.

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It is important to note that the locative -Ko- is only used in the present tense for past and future tenses. The verb to be 'KUWA' in it's locative form is used:

For example: In the past tense

Jana nilikuwa nyumbani.	-	Yesterday I was at home.
Jana ulikuwa nyumbani.	-	Yesterday you were at home.
Jana alikuwa nyumbani.	-	Yesterday s/he was at home.

And in the Future:

Kesho nitakuwa Nairobi.	-	Tommorrow I will be in Nairobi.
Kesho utakuwa Nairobi.	-	Tommorrow you will be in Nairobi.
Kesho atakuwa Nairobi.	-	Tommorrow S/he will be in Nairobi.

All the above examples are in M-WA Class only for other noun classes, the subject prefixes are used as in all the other verb tenses covered.

There is a very useful suffix which can be added to almost any common noun (except Human and Animals) to denote the meaning of in, on, at, near, by, etc. This suffix is -Ni.

For Example:

Jiko	Jikoni	-	In the kitchen.
Mkono	Mkononi	-	In the hand.
Soko	Sokoni	-	At the market.
Duka	Dukani	-	At the shop.
Meza	Mezani	-	On the table.
Nyumba	Nyumbani	-	At home.
Mji	Mjini	-	In town.
Kazi	Kazini	-	At work.
Mfuko	Mfukoni	-	In the pocket
Ofisi	Ofisini	-	In the office

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

Read the pasage again and answer the following questions.

1. Mji wa Naivasha uko upande gani kutoka Nairobi?
2. Ni mimea gani hukuzwa kando ya ziwa?
3. Taja kazi mbili ambazo watu wanafanya Naivasha
4. Kuna viwanda gani katika Naivasha?
5. Watu wa Naivasha wanauza maua ya wapi?
6. Kwa nini nchi ya Kenya huuza vitu vyao katika nchi za nje?
7. Milima gani iko kazkazini ya Naivasha?
8. Kuna nini huko karibu na mlima?
9. Upande gani wa Naivasha ni mkavu? Watu hufanya nini?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

REWRITE THESE SENTENCES - AFFIRMATIVE TO NEGATIVE AND VISE VERSA.

1. Watoto wako darasani.
2. Jana mpishi alikuwa jikoni.
3. Posta iko karibu ba banki ya Barclays.
4. Vikombe haviko kabatini.
5. Mama hayuko sokoni.
6. Chakula hakiko tayari.
7. Jacob alikuwa katika mkutano.
8. Kesho sitakuwa darasani.
9. Jumatatano mtakuwa Nairobi.
10. Mji wa Naivasha uko katika mkoa wa Rift Valley.
11. Jana nilikuwa kazini.
12. Pesa zangu ziko benki.
13. Barua zako ziko posta.
14. Nancy hayuko kazini leo, yuko nyumbani.
15. Sikuwa mjini jana usiku.
16. Kesho tutakuwa mkutanoni Nairobi.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

FROM THE WORDS IN THE BRACKETS, CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE LOCATIVE KO. COMPLETE THE SENTENSES:

1. Kitabu (mko, ako, kiko) kabatini.
2. Mwalimu (wako, kiko, yuko) wapi".
3. Pesa zangu (yuko, ziko, viko) katika kibeti.
4. Kesho (niko, nilikuwa, nitakuwa) kazini.
5. Posta (viko, iko, niko) wapi".
6. Kituo cha basi (liko, yuko, kiko) karibu na soko.
7. Jana (uko, umekuwa, ulikuwa) wapi".
8. Wanafunzi (yako, liko, wako) darasani"
9. Chakula (hayuko, hakiko, haliko) tayari.
10. Wikendi ijayo (hamtakuwa, havitakuwa, hayatakuwa) Naivasha, mtakuwa Nairobi.

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SOMO LA KUMI NA SITA

KUULIZA NJIA - ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - DIALOGUE 1

Ruth: Hujambo bwana?
Njure: Sijambo, habari yako?
Ruth: Nzuri, labda yako?
Njure: Nzuri pia.
Ruth: Unaweza kunisaidia tafadhali?. Mimi ni mgeni hapa, na ninatafuta kituo cha Polisi. Tafadhali nionyeshe njia ya kwenda huko.
Njure: Unataka kwenda Polisi?
Ruth: Ndiyo, tafadhali.
Njure: Una shida gani?
Ruth: Ni mwizi ameiba saa na pesa zangu.
Njure: Oo! Pole, haya kwenda Polisi, utafuata njia hii moja kwa moja, ukifika karibu na ofisi za D.O. piga kona, mbele utaona miima mdogo, panda huo miima, pinda kushoto na utaona kituo cha Polisi mbele yako upande wa kulia wa barabara.
Ruth: Haya, asante sana.
Njure: Kwaheri ya kuonana.
Ruth: Kwaheri.

MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - DIALOGUE 2

Kimani: Hujambo bwana?
John: Sijambo, habari gani?
Kimani: Salama sana. Mimi naitwa Kimani.
John: Jina langu ni John.
Kimani: Nafurahi kukujua John.
John: Mimi pia nafurahi kukutana na wewe.
Kimani: Nina shida kidogo sijui kama unaweza kunisaidia?
John: Shida gani?
Kimani: Ninatafuta chuo cha mafunzo cha Peace Corps. Ninajua kiko hapa Naivasha lakini sijui ni wapi?
John: Oo! Pahali kuna waamerika wengi?
Kimani: Ndiyo! Hapo.
John: Ni karibu na shule ya wasichana ya Naivasha.
Kimani: Sijui hiyo iko wapi pia.
John: Unaona barabara hii?
Kimani: Ndiyo.
John: Ifuate mpaka pale kwa kona ya "Multiline" halafu kata kushoto. Fuata hiyo barabara moja kwa moja, pita steji ya Matatu na baada ya kupita kidogo tu utaona makutano ya barabara. Hapo kata kulia katika barabara ya Mama Ngina.
Kimani: Barabara ya Mama Ngina?

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John: Ndiyo, ifuate mpaka kwa kona, halafu kata kushoto na utaona ofisi za mkuu wa taarafa ya Naivasha. Enda moja kwa moja panda mlima mdogo na pinda kulia. Fuata barabara hiyo. Utapita nyumba nyingi mkono wa kushoto na mbele utaona kibao cha kituo cha mafunzo ya wana Peace Corps upande wa kulia.

Kimani: Asante sana bwana, ninashukuru.
John: Karibu bwana.
Kimani: Haya,kwaheri.

SOMA KWA SAUTI -- READ ALOUD

Nenda moja kwa moja.
Enda moja kwa moja.
Fuata barabara hii.
Fuata barabara hiyo.
Pinda kushoto.
Kata kulia.
Fuata njia hii moja kwa moja.
Enda kushoto.
Enda kulia.

Pita Posta na Benki.
Ukiona Benki pinda kushoto.
Ukipita shule kata kulia.
Ukipita daraja enda kidogo.
Halafu pinda kulia.
Ukifuata barabara hii utafika hapo.
Utakapoona shule kata kushoto.
Shule iko karibu na msitu.
Duka liko mbele ya kanisa.
Kanisa liko juu ya kilima.
Utaenda kidogo tu.
Ukifuata barabara ya Kenyatta utaona Benki upande wa kushoto.
Nitaona nini?
Utaona Posta.
Utaona Benki kushoto.
Utapita daraja.
Utafika makutano ya barabara.
Ukifika utaona mzunguko.
Pita mzunguko.
Utaona chuo cha Waalimu.

MSAMIATI		MISAMIATI	VOCABULARY
Nionyeshe		tuonyeshe	show me
Fuata	(V)		follow
Pinda	(V)		turn
Kata	(V)		cut / turn
Niambie	(V)	tuambie	tell me
Ramani	(N)	ramani	map

Onyesha	(V)		show
Upande	(N)	pande	side/direction
Upande wa		pande za	side of
kulia			right
kushoto			left
mkono			hand/arm
endelea			continue
moja kwa moja			straight
pita			pass
weza			be able
ona			see
teremka	(V)		go down
panda	(V)		climb
uliza	(V)		ask
saidia	(V)		help
mbele	(PRP)		front/infront
angalia	(V)		look

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

The conditional Tense -Ki-
In Swahili the conditional tense equivalent to English "If" is -Ki-
It is formed like other tenses by being after the subject prefix.

For Example:

Nikienda - If I will go.
Ukienda - If you will go.
Akienda - If S/he will go.

The plurals are formed by prefixing the plural subject prefixes.

-Sipo-
For Example:
Nisipoenda - If I will not go.
Usiopoenda - If you will not go.
Asipoenda - Is S/he will not go.

Negative Plurals:
Tusipoenda - If we will not go.
Msipoenda - If you will not go.
Wasipoenda - If they will not go.

Note: That the -Ki- tense is used in place of it's long form "Kuwa" which literary means "If it Be".

The Imperative Verb:
The imperative form of the verb is formed by droping the infinitive -Ku- in polysyllabus verbs but retains the infinitive in monosyllabus verbs.

For Example:

(Ku)sema	Sema!	-	Speak!
(Ku)andika	Andika!	-	Write!
(Ku)soma	Soma!	-	Read!
(Ku)enda	Enda!	-	Go!
(Ku)fuata	Fuata!	-	Follow!
(Ku)ona	Ona!	-	See!
(Ku)fika	Fika!	-	Arrive etc.

Note that imperatives in swahili could be commands or requests. this is indicated by the tone of voice used.

In plural formation the suffix -Eni- is placed at the end of the imperative for verbs ending with vowel. -A- and -Ni- for verbs end in -O- or -U- which are derived from Arabic.

For Example:

Singular		Plurals		
Sema	-	Semeni	-	You (plural) speak.
Andika	-	Andikeni	-	You (plural) write.
Soma	-	Someni	-	You (plural) read.
		and		
Njoo	-	Njooni	-	You (plural) come.
Abudu	-	Abuduni	-	You (plural) worship.

The negative of the imperative is formed puting together the subject prefix of the second person U in singular and M in the plural before the verb stem and changing the final vowel A to E

For Example:

Sema	-	Usieme	-	Do not speak.
Andika	-	Usiandike	-	Do not write.
Andikeni	-	Msiandike	-	You (plural) do not write.
Someni	-	Msisome	-	You (plural) do not read etc.

For more details please refer to simplified Swahili page 8.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA : EXERCISE ONE

EXAMPLE: Fuata - Fuateni
Jaribu - Jaribuni

Change the Verbs in brackets to their imperative or subjunctive forms.
Example: Alisema ____ (ona) baada ya kazi.
Alisema nimuone baada ya kazi.

1. Aliniambia _____ (kupa) pesa za chakula.
2. Alimwambia _____ (kuja) jioni ya leo.
3. Tulienda mjini ili _____ (kuona) rafiki yetu.
4. " _____ (keti) hapo ! alisema kwa sauti kubwa.

5. _____ (kusoma) kitabu hiki! mwalimu alimwambia mwanafunzi.
6. "_____ (kupika) chakula cha jioni" mama aliamuru mtoto.
7. _____(kutafuta) kalamu yangu.
8. "_____(kukaa) hapa mpaka nirudi" mama alimwambia mtoto.
9. Nilisema _____(kupika) chai'.
10. Polisi alipomwona mwizi alimwambia _____(kusimama) haraka sana.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

TAFSIRI KWA KISWAHILI - TRANSLATE INTO SWAHILI.

1. Please show me the way to Barclays's Bank.
2. Show him the way to the Post Office.
3. Go straight, then turn left at the corner.
4. The market is behind the Bus Station.
5. If you follow this road you will see the Police Station on your right.
6. I asked him to show me the way to your office.
7. Please ask that man the way to the movie theatre.
8. Where is the Bus Stage from here?
9. Where is the Peace Corps Office in Nairobi?
10. Please direct me to the market.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

The following sentences are written in the long form of the future conditional tense: "Ikiwa/Kama. Please Change them to the contracted form "-Ki/Sipo". Use a separate paper.

1. Ikiwa nitafuata njia hii, nitafika Posta?
2. Nitafika shule ya sekondari ikiwa nitapita hapa.
3. Tutapitia wapi ikiwa tunataka kufika haraka.
4. Ikiwa ninataka kwenda Malaika nitahitaji kupanda matatu.
5. Kama nitaenda mjini kwa miguu nitapitia njia ya mkato.
6. Ikiwa utaenda Posta pitia Benki uniletee pesa.
7. Ikiwa utamwona Mary mwambie apitie dukani anunue vyakula.
8. Ikiwa hutafuata barabara hii utapotea.
9. Ikiwa mwalimu atapotea njia hatutajifunza kiswahili.
10. Ikiwa utachelewa mjini utapotea njia ya kwenda nyumbani usiku.

CULTURAL NOTES:

a) In Kenyan culture, unlike Western culture, directions are usually given using land marks for example a bridge, a river or, a big tree, a building. Thus it is rare to hear Kenyans using names of streets, roads and numbers when giving directions to a place.

b) Although it varies with particular ethnic groups, distance could be shown to be nearer or farther than in actual kilometers. Please clarify this area with your language teacher(s) and compare differences.

SOMO LA KUMI NA SABA

KUNUNUA TIKITI - BUYING A TICKET

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - DIALOGUE ONE.

Tom: Habari gani Karani?
Karani: Salama tu
Tom: Ninataka kwenda Mombasa kwa basi.
Ninaweza kupata tikiti?
Karani: Ndio. Unataka kusafiri lini?
Tom: Jumamosi kuna basi ngapi?
Karani: Mbili tu. Moja linaondoka saa
saba mchana na lingine linaondoka saa mbili usiku.
Tom: Basi ya mchana hufika Mombasa saa ngapi?
Karani: Hufika saa tatu usiku.
Tom: Kuna nafasi katika basi hilo?
Karani: Ndio kuna nafasi.
Tom: Nauli ya kwenda ni shilingi ngapi?
Karani: Ni shilingi mia mbili.
Tom: Nipe tikiki moja ya mtu-mzima.
Hizi shilingi mia mbili.
Karani: Haya bwana chukua tikita yako. Una mizigo?
Tom: Ndiyo nina mzigo mmoja mdogo.
Karani: Haya fika hapa nusu saa kabla ya wakati wa kuondoka.
Tom: Haya, Asante.

MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - DIALOGUE TWO.

Ben: Vipi bwana?
Ken: Salama tu ninaweza kukusaidia?
Ben: Ndio. Ninataka kununua tikiti ya kwenda Machakos.
Ken: Ungetaka kusafiri lini?
Ben: Kesho, saa mbili.
Ken: Pole Bwana, Basi la kwanza limejaa lakini kuna nafasi.
katika basi la pili. Unaweza kusafiri saa nane?
Ben: Sawa tu. Hakuna shida. Ni pesa ngapi kwenda tu?
Ken: Ni shilingi mia moja.
Ben: Ninaweza kupata kiti cha nyuma karibu na dirisha.
Ken: Ndio. Una mizigo?
Ben: Ndio. Mfuko mmoja tu.
Ken: Basi, jaribu kuwa hapa kesho kabla ya saa nane.
Ben: Haya, kwaheri tutaonana kesho.

MAZUNGUMZO YA TATU - DIALOGUE THREE:

KUSAFIRI KWA MATATU

Manamba: Habari gani? Unaenda?
Msafiri: Ndiyo ninaenda lakini nitaketi wapi?
Manamba: Kuna nafasi njoo utapata kiti.
Msafiri: Wapi nafasi? Na watu wamejaa?
Nitaketi wapi? Na sitaki kusimama.
Manamba: Njoo kuna nafasi ya watu wawili.
Njoo nitakutafutia kiti. (katika matatu)
Haya songa mpaka mwisho. Hapa kuna nafasi ya watu wawili. Kaa kibiashara.
Msafiri: Songeni tafadhali sijaketi vizuri.
Manamba: Haya kila mtu lipa pesa yako tunaondoka sasa.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Basi huondoka saa ngapi? Basi huondoka saa mbili.
Basi huondoka saa tano.
Basi huondoka saa nane.

Matatu husafiri kwa muda gani?
Matatu huchukua muda wa saa moja.
Matatu huchukua muda wa masaa mawili.

Basi husimama Voi kwa muda gani?.
Basi husimama Voi kwa dakika ishirini.
Matatu husimama Voi kwa masaa mawili.

Matatu husafiri moja kwa moja, au husimama - simama njiani?.
Matatu husimama Naivasha.
Matatu husimamasimama njiani.
Matatu itaenda moja kwa moja.

Nauli ya kwenda ni shilingi ngapi?
Nauli ya kwenda ni shilingi hamsini.
Nauli ya kwenda na kurudi ni shilingi mia.

Tikiti ni pesa ngapi? Tikiti ni shilingi mia tatu.
Tikiti ni shilingi arobaini.
Tikiti ni shilingi sabini.

Una mizigo mingapi? Nina mizigo mingi.
Nina mgigo mmoja.
Sina mzigo.

Ninaweza kuketi karibu na dirisha?
Ndio unaweza.
La huwezi, hakuna nafasi.

Ningependa kununua tikiti ya kwenda na kurudi.
Ningetaka kununua tikiti ya kurudi tu.
Ningetaka kununua tikiti ya watu wawili.
Ningependa kusafiri mchana / usiku.
Ungependa kuketi wapi?
Karibu na mlango.
Basi hili limejaa, siwezi kulipanda.
Kituo cha gari la moshi kiko wapi?.
Mwisho wa barabara hii.
Basi litaondoka saa ngapi?
Saa tatu asubuhi.
Kuna nafasi?
Ndio kuna nafasi.
Matatu imejaa.
Basi halijajaa.
Hakuna nafasi.

MSAMIATI

tikiti
nauli
abiria
kusimama
kuwasili/kufika
-ingine
-ngapi
barabara
kiti cha mbele
kiti cha nyuma
kiti cha katikati
karibu na dirisha
kwa basi
kwa Ndege
kulipa
kujaa
songa
manamba
kwa Matatu
kiti
njia
ondoka
mchana
mzigo
chukua
pesa
pata
saa
safari
safiri
simama
tembea
nafasi

VOCABULARY

ticket
fare
passenger
to stop
to arrive
other
how many
way / road/ path
front seat/chair
back seat/chair
middle seat/chair
near the window
by bus
by airplane
to pay
to be full
move
tout
by matatu
chair / seat
way / path
leave
afternoon
luggage/load
take
money
get
time
trip/journey
travel
stop
walk
space

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

'ME' AND 'HU' TENSE

TAFSIRI SENTENSI HIZI - TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCES:

1. Basi imejaa; Hakuna nafasi.
2. Gari la moshi huondoka saa moja ya asubuhi.
3. Watu husafiri vipi kwenda nyumbani.
4. Ndege huchukua muda gani kutoka New York Mpaka Nairobi.
5. Nimechoka sana kwa sababu ya safari hiyo.
6. Mwalimu yule amekasirika kwa sababu nimechelewa.
7. Chakula chako ni kizuri, nimeshiba sana.
8. Watoto wamelala kwa sababu wamechoka.
9. Wanafunzi wamekasirika kwa sababu hakuna Mwalimu.
10. Ametafuta njia lakini hajaiona.
11. Mzee yule amekufa kwa sababu ya uzee.
12. Kama umemaliza mtihani, pumzika kidogo.
13. Amejifunza lugha kwa muda.
14. Mkutano huanza saa mbili.
15. Mimi huenda Nairobi mara mbili kwa wiki.
16. Mayai hupatikana sokoni tu.
17. Mtu anapoumwa na tumbo humeza dawa hii.
18. Kwa kawaida mvua hunyesha mwezi wa Machi.
19. Nyinyi hupenda kusafiri vipi?
20. Maji huingia mfereji gani??

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

JIBU MASWALI HAYA.

1. Unakaa wapi?
2. Wewe husafiri vipi kwenda nyumbani?
3. Wewe hulipa pesa ngapi kwa matatu kutoka Naivasha kwenda. nyumbani.
4. Matatu huondoka saa ngapi kwenda nyumbani?
5. Wewe hufika Malaika saa ngapi?
6. Unapenda kusafiri kwa Matatu? Eleza.
7. Hapa nchini, watu husafiri vipi?
8. Je, umewahi kusafiri kwenda mbali? Eleza juu ya safari yako.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE:

TAFSIRI SENTENSI HIZI - TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. I don't like travelling at night.
2. Travelling by bus is better than travelling by Matatu.
3. How do you like travelling?
4. Is the bus full?
5. The bus is full, there's no space.
6. The train goes to Nairobi twice a week.
7. I have finished packing my luggage. You can put it on the bus now.
8. How long does a plane take from New York to Nairobi?.
9. When will the bus depart?
10. I always go to Nairobi by Matatu.
11. Usually it rains during the month of March.

ZOEZI LA 4 - EXERCISE FOUR.

TAFSIRI SENTENCSI HIZI - TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. Basi limejaa, hakuna nafasi.
2. Nauli ya kwenda na kurudi ni pesa ngapi?
3. Ningetaka kuketi karibu na dirisha.
4. Basi litaondoka saa ngapi?
5. Matatu huchukua muda gani kutoka Nairobi hadi Naivasha?
6. Ninataka kununua tikiti za watu wanne.
7. Wewe husafiri vipi kwenda nyumbani?
8. Gari la moshi limeondoka.
9. Ndege huchukua masaa mangapi kutoka N.Y. mpaka Nairobi.
10. Ninapenda kusafiri usiku.

CULTURAL NOTE:
"A Matatu is never full." Even if it's full, the Manambas (Touts) will always push people to get in.

- In Kenya people travel with their luggage in the same vehicles.

- At times when you go to a bus stage the touts (Manambas) will run to you, grab your luggage and take it to their respective vehicles expecting you to follow them. Watch out!

- You may find a matatu which you think is almost full and that will be the first to leave. Don't be suprised when it turns out that most of the "passengers" were Manambas trying to fool travellers. However, Long distance Matatus line up and leave one after the other.

Usually there is no personal space in public transport.

SOMO LA KUMI NA NANE

HALI YA HEWA NI VIPI? - HOW IS THE WEATHER?

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Leo hali ya hewa ni vipi?
Leo kuna baridi.
Leo kuna joto.
Leo kuna mvua.
Leo kuna manyunyu.
Leo kuna upepo.
Mvua inanyesha.
Mvua hainyeshi.
Jana mvua iliinyesha.
Jana mvua haikunyesha.
Kesho mvua itanyesha.
kesho mvua haitanyesha.
Kuna upepo / vumbi leo.
Hakuna upepo.
Kuna joto jingi.
Hakuna joto jingi.
Kuna mvua nyingi.
Hakuna mvua nyingi.
Leo hali ya hewa ni nzuri.
Leo hali ya hewa ni mbaya.
Ninasikia joto sana.
Ninasikia baridi sana.
Ninasikia baridi kidogo.
Habari za nyumbani?
Nzuri lakini kuna ukame.
Nzuri, mvua inanyesha kidogo.
Wakulima wanapanda vyakula vingi.
Kuna baridi, wakulima hawapandi vyakula.
Majira.
Majira ya kiangazi.
Majira ya masika.
Majira ya vuli.
Majira ya baridi.
Katika majira ya kiangazi kuna nini?
Majira ya kiangazi kuna joto jingi na jua kali.
Majira ya masika kuna nini.
Majira ya masika kuna mawingu mengi na mvua nyingi.
Majira ya vuli kuna nini?
Majira ya vuli kuna joto kidogo na upepo.
Majira ya baridi kuna nini?
Majira ya baridi kuna baridi nyingi na umande mwingi wakati wa asubuhi.

MSAMIATI Swahili	VOCABULARY ENGLISH
majira	season
kiangazi	hot season
masika	rainy season
vuli	season of lesser rains
baridi sana	cold season
mvua	rain
mawingu	clouds
aina	type
manyunyu	drizzling (of rain)
upepo	wind
jua	sun
kusikia	to feel
joto	hot and humid
baridi	cold
kunyesha	to rain
kuvuna	to harvest
kufurahi	to be happy
ukame	drought
hali ya hewa	weather
kwa kawaida	usually
jimbo	state
mkulima	farmer
mazao	crops/produce
mpaka	up until

READING COMPREHESION

Katika nchi ya Kenya, kuna majira ya masika, kiangazi na vuli. Hakuna majira ya kipupwe lakini kuna majira ya baridi.

Kwa kawaida, majira ya kiangazi huanza mwenzi wa Disemba na huendelea mpaka machi. Katika majira ya kiangazi, kuna joto jingi na jua kali.

Majira ya masika huanza mwenzi wa machi au April. Mvua hunyesha sana katika majira haya. Wakulima hufarahi sana katika majira haya, kwa sababu katika majira haya, huweza kupanda vyakula vya aina nyingi.

Majira ya baridi huanza mwisho wa mwezi wa sita na huendelea mpaka mwezi wa tisa. Wakati huu, wakulima hawafanyi kazi shambani. Kwa hivyo vyakula huwa bei ghali sana. Na katika majira ya vuli kuna joto kidogo na upepo. Vuli ni majira ya kuvuna vyakula. Wakulima hufurahi sana. Mazao mengi, kama ndizi, mihogo, viazi na matunda mengi, hupatikana katika majira haya.

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION.

In this lesson we have used adjectives like -ingi, -baya and -zuri. In kiswahili, adjectives come in three categories.

PREFIX - DEPENDANT ADJECTIVES BEGINNING WITH A CONSONANT

-zuri	good
-baya	bad
-bichi	raw, unripe, uncooked
-bivu	ripe
-chache	few
-chafu	dirty
-changa	young
-chungu	bitter
-dogo	small, little
-fupi	short
-geni	strange, foreign
-gumu	hard, tough, difficult
-janja	cunning, clever, deceitful
-jinga	foolish, ignorant, stupid
-kali	fierce, sharp, strict, strong
-kubwa	big, large, main
-kuu	great, chief
-kukuu	old; wornout
-moja	one
-nane	eight
-ngapi?	how many
-nne	four
-nono	fat (animals)
-nene	stout,fat (people)
-nyonge	weak, poor, feeble, unhealthy
-pana	broad, wide
-pole	gentle (often used as the opposite of kali)
-mpya	new, fresh
-refu	tall, long, high
-tamu	sweet
-tano	five
-tatu	three
-tupu	empty, bare
-tulivu	peaceful, calm
-wili	two
-zee	old (living beings)
-zima	whole, complete
-zito	heavy
-zuri	good, nice, fine, beautiful, pleasant

II PREFIX - DEPENDENT ADJECTIVES

-aminifu	honest, faithful, trustworthy
-ema	good, kind (in character)
-embamba	thin, slender, narrow
-ekundu	red
-epesi	light (in weight) quick, agile, fast
-erevu	clever, cunning (same as "janja")
-eupe	White
-eusi	black, dark
-ingi	many, much
-ingine	another, others
-ororo	soft, tender
-ovu	evil

III PREFIX - INDEPENDENT ADJECTIVES

bora	excellent, better, best, of high quality
dhaifu	weak
ghali	expensive
haba	a little, few
halali	lawful
huru	free
hodari	efficient, able, active, strong, clever
kamili	exact, complete
laini	soft, tender (same as "ororo")
imara	firm, strong
hafifu	weak, poor, feeble
kadha wa kadha	several, an uncertain number
kila	each, every
gani?	what kind of? what sort of?
maridadi/malidadi	fancy, adorned,/ beautiful
maskini	poor
maarufu	famous, well-known
mashuuri	important urgent
nadhifu	tidy, neat
safi	clean
tajiri	rich, wealthy
shujaa	brave, courageous
sita	six
saba	seven
tisa	nine
rahisi	easy, cheap
tofauti	different
mbalimbali	different/various

NOTE:
The adjectivel agreements or prefixes are usually the same in form as the noun prefixes, they are used to bring the adjectivel stems into agreement with the nouns, as in the following examples:

M-toto m-dogo -	a little child.
Wa-toto wa-dogo	little children.
M-ti m-refu	a tall tree.
Ki-su ki-kali	a sharp knife.
Vi-su vi-kali	sharp knives.
Chumba ki-chafu	a dirty room.
Vy-umba vi-chafu	dirty rooms.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE:

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY INSERTING THE CORRECT FORM OF AGREEMENT

For Example: Mji wa Naivasha ni mdogo sana.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

1. Nairobi ni mji _____(kubwa).
2. Mbwa wangu ni _____ (kali) sana.
3. Ninataka kitabu _____ (ingine) ___(pya).
4. Wadudu _____(ingi) wanaingia nyumbani.
5. Maji ya machungwa ni kinywaji _____(tamu).

6. Wageni _____(ingine) wanakuja sasa.
7. Hawa ni watu _____(zima) si watoto.
8. Minazi ni miti _____(refu) sana.
9. Wafanyi biashara hawa ni _____(janja) sana.
10. Ninataka mwavuli _____(ekundu).
11. Paka wako ni _____(eupe) si ___(eusi).
12. Tunataka viti _____(ingine) _____(tatu).
13. Twiga ni mnyama _____(refu) sana.
14. Kijana huyu anavaa viatu _____(eusi).
15. Ngombe huyu ni _____(nono) sana.
16. Mtumishi wangu ni _____(refu) na _____(embamba).
17. Mbuzi ___(wili) ____(eupe) wanakula majani.
18. Kiongozi ____(ingine) atakuja.
19. Vitabu hivi ni _____(kukuu,) si ____(pya).
20. Chakula hiki ni _____(zuri) sana.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

SAY THE FOLLOWING SENTENSES IN KISWAHILI

a) How many loaves of bread do you want?
b) Many visitors are coming, we need many loaves of bread.
c) This is not my cat; my cat is black.
d) I want two new handkerchiefs.
e) Your (singular) new servant is lazy.
f) These onion are nice but they are expensive.
g) Can you (singular) bring another basket?
h) I am giving them orange juice. Children like sweet drinks.
i) His house is very nice.
j) Their office has very many books.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE 3

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - (READ THE PASSAGE IN PAGE 93 AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS)

1. Katika Kenya kuna majira gani?
2. Katika majira ya kiangazi kuna nini?
3. Majira ya masika huanza mwezi gani katika Kenya?
4. Wakulima hufanya nini wakati wa majira ya masika?
5. Katika majira ya vuli kuna nini?
   Wakulima hufanya nini?
6. Je wakati wa majira ya baridi sana, wakulima hufanya kazi?

ANDIKA INSHA FUPI JUU YA HALI YA HEWA KATIKA JIMBO LAKO. (Write a short composition about the weather conditions in your home state).

Cultural Note:
There are only two distinct seasons namely hot and dry and cold and wet seasons.

SOMO LA KUMI NA TISA

NGUO NA RANGI - CLOTHES AND COLOURS

MSAMIATI	VOCABULARY
rangi	colour
kijani kibichi	green
bluu	blue
manjano	yellow
zambarau	purple
waridi	pink
kahawa/kahawiya	brown
kijivu	grey
rangi ya Machungwa	orange
-eusi	black
- eupe	white
- ekundu	red
kuvaa	to wear
kuvalia	to dress up
nguo	clothes
soksi	socks
rinda	dress
kitambaa	cloth
shati	shirt
skati	skirt
suti	suit
koti	coat
suruali	pants
blausi	blouse
tai	tie
kofia	hat
kanga	A piece of cloth used by women
kikoi	Piece of cloth used by men
buibui	Black clothes used by muslim women

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Hii ni rangi gani?
Hii ni rangi ya kijani kibichi.
Rangi ya bluu.
Rangi ya manjano.
Rangi ya waridi.
Rangi ya kijivu.
Rangi ya kahawia.
Rangi nyeusi.
Rangi nyeupe.
Rangi nyekundu.

Amevaa suruali ya rangi gani?
Amevaa suruali ya rangi nyeupe.
Suruali ya rangi nyeusi.

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Suruali ya rangi nyekundu.
Suruali ya rangi kijani kibichi.

Umevaa skati ya rangi gani?
Nimevaa skati ya rangi ya kijivu.
Amevaa skati ya rangi ya manjano.

Unapenda nguo za rangi gani?
Ninapenda nguo za rangi ya buluu.
Rangi ya kijani kibichi.

Ninapenda nguo nyekundu.
Umenunua suti rangi gani?
Nimenunua suti nyeusi.
Una mashati meupe mangapi?
Nina mashati meupe mawili.
Sina mashati meupe.

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

Apart from -eusi -eupe -ekundu which are prefix dependent. Other colours are independent, For example:

Mtu mweusi	-	Watu weusi.
Kitabu chekundu	-	Vitabu vyekundu.
Kalamu nyeusi	-	Kalamu nyeusi.

Nguo ya kijani kibichi.
Shati la manjano.

However when modifying nouns, connectors are used -ya (of) to which appropriate prefixes are attached examples.

Hence:

Nguo ya kijani kibichi	-	Nguo za kijani.
Shati la manjano	-	Mashati ya manjano.
Kiatu cha waridi	-	Viatu vya waridi.

However independent colours are frequently used as adjectival phrases, for examples,

Nguo ya rangi ya buluu	-	A blue cloth/ pieces of clothing.
Shati la rangi ya manjano	-	A yellow shirt.
Kiatu cha waridi	-	A pink shoe.
Skati ya rangi ya zambarau	-	A purple skirt.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

JAZA NAFASI HIZI: - COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES CORRECTLY.
EXAMPLE: Mwalimu wangu amevaa viatu vyekundu.

1. Paka wako ni -eupe si -eusi.
2. Kijana huyu anavaa viatu -eusi.
3. Kuna watu -eusi wengi katika Amerika.
4. Kwa nini watu wanaoishi jangwani huvaa _____ -eupe?

5. Hawapendi kufunga tai lakini wanapenda sana kuvaa_____wakati wa baridi.
6. Koti la Ezekiel ni -ekundu.
7. Mwalimu wake amevaa shati ----- rangi ---- kijani kibichi.
8. Rafiki yangu alinunua uzi - eupe badala ya uzi -eusi.
9. Watoto wa shule wamevaa suruali zao ---- rangi ------- kijivu.
10. Sina suti ---- ekundu lakini nina suti ---- rangi ---- samawati.
11. Hana mashati ____ eupe lakini ana mashati ___ eusi mengi.
12. Anapenda kuvaa skati ----- rangi ---- kahawa na viatu --- ekundu.
13. Nyumba yake ina milango ---------- rangi ------- kijani.

In this lesson there are colour adjectives which are prefix dependent, for example:

Mtu mweusi - Watu weusi.
Kiatu cheusi - Viatu vyeusi.

ZOEZI LA PILI: EXERCISE TWO:

Yule ni Peter. Yeye amevaa suruali ndefu, shati na koti. Hakuvaa fulana leo. Suruali yake ndefu ni nyeusi na shati lake ni nyeupe. Koti lake lina rangi nyingi. Peter anapenda kuvaa nguo za rangi nyingi. Na yule msichana ni Mary. Yeye amevalia vizuri sana. Amevaa skati ya rangi ya kahawia na blausi. Blausi yake ina rangi nyeupe na rangi ya kahawia. Mary hapendi kuvaa nguo za rangi nyingi.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Peter amevaa nguo gani?
2. Nguo za Peter ni za rangi gani?
3. Koti la Peter ni jekundu?
4. Peter anapenda kuvaa nguo za rangi gani?
5. Peter amevaa kofia?
6. Skati ya Mary ina rangi gani?
7. Mary amevaa nguo gani?
8. Mary amevaa rinda?
9. Nguo za Mary zina rangi gani?
10. Peter na Mary wanapenda kuvaa nguo za rangi gani?

CULTURAL NOTE:

Apart from the three main colours (-eusi -eupe and ekundu) all the other colours are descriptive.

Skati ya kijani		a greeen skirt - (a skirt of leaf's colour)
Kitambaa cha samawati	-	A sky blue cloth - (A cloth of the sky colour)
Uzi wa rangi ya machungwa	-	An orange yarn - (A yarn of the orange colour)
Tai ya rangi ya kijivu	-	A grey tie (A tie of the Ash colour)

SOMO LA ISHIRINI

VIUNGO VYA MWILI - PARTS OF THE BODY

ILLUSTRATION: HUMAN BODY WITH BODY NAMES:

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Kichwa changu.	Kichwa changu ni kikubwa.
Jicho lako.	Macho yako ni meupe.
Midomo yao.	Mdomo wako ni mkubwa.
Macho yako.	Macho yako ni mekundu.
Miguu yako.	Ana miguu nyebamba.
Huu ni mkono wangu.	Ana mikono mirefu.
Kile ni kidole.	Ana vidole sita.
Huu ni mguu wangu.	Hii ni miguu yangu.
Huu ni mguu wako.	Hiyo ni miguu yako.
Ule ni mguu wake.	Ile ni miguu yake.
Hiki ni kidole cha mtoto.	Hivi ni vidole vya mtoto.
Hicho ni kidole cha mkono.	Hivyo ni vidole vya mkono.
Hili ni jicho la paka.	Haya ni macho ya paka.
Hilo ni jicho la mbuzi.	Hayo ni macho ya mbuzi.
Lile ni jicho la mbwa.	Haya ni macho ya mbwa.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

ANDIKA KWA WINGI - WRITE IN PLURAL

1. Hili ni Jicho _____
2. Hiki ni Kichwa _____
3. Kile ni Kidole _____
4. Hilo ni Goti _____
5. Lile ni Sikio _____
6. Huu ni Mguu _____
7. Hiki ni Kifua _____
8. Ule ni Mkono _____

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

TUNGA SENTENSI KWA KUCHAGUA NENO SAWA
CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD AND CONSTRUCT A SENTENCE:

FOR EXAMPLE:
Hii
Hilo ni sikio = Hilo ni sikio
Hicho

1. Hili
   Hii ni pua =
   Hiki

2. Huu
   Hiki ni kichwa =
   Hivi

3. Ile
Hivyo ni masikio =
Haya

4. Lile
Ule ni mkono =
Hayo

5. Huu
Hili ni goti =
Vile

CULTURAL NOTE:

There are some parts of the body that we do not mention in public. If you wish to know which ones they are, ask any person (Kenyan) you are free with. In connection to this women are not supposed to expose their thighs. Therefore they are very careful about their sitting position.

SOMO LA ISHIRINI NA MOJA

MTU MGONJWA - SICK PERSON

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - DIALOGUE ONE

Daktari: Hujambo mama?
Mama: Sijambo daktari
Daktari: Unashida gani?
Mama: Mtoto wangu ni mgonjwa.
Daktari: Yeye ni mgonjwa vipi?
Mama: Anaumwa na tumbo na kutapika.
Daktari: Anasikia joto au baridi.
Mama: Anasikia joto jingi na kutetemeka pia.
Daktari: Alianza lini?
Mama: Alianza siku mbili zilizopita.
Daktari: Anahara?
Mama: Anahara pia.
Daktari: Ana umri gani?
Mama: Ana umri wa miaka mitatu na miezi sita.
Daktari: Haya, Nitampa dawa ya kunywa na sindano.
Daktari: Dawa hii ya kunywa, atakunywa kijiko kimoja cha sukari mara tatu kwa siku. Atakunywa kwa wiki. moja halafu nitamwona tena baada ya wiki moja.
Mama: Nitalipa pesa ngapi?
Daktari: Utalipa baada ya mtoto kusikia vizuri.
Mama: Asante.
Daktari: Kwaheri.

MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - DIALOGUE TWO

Baba: Habari mtoto wangu?
Mtoto: Nzuri lakini ninaumwa.
Baba: Unaumwa wapi?
Mtoto: Nilipokuwa shuleni, nilijikata mguu.
Baba: Ulipelekwa hosipitali?
Mtoto: Hapana, lakini mwalimu aliufunga na kitambaa.
Baba: Ulijikata vipi?
Mtoto: Nilijikata nilipokuwa nikichonga sanamu.
Baba: Sasa unajisikiaje?
Mtoto: Ninaumwa na ninasikia maumivu sana.
Baba: Haya twende kwa daktari.
Mtoto Ndiyo baba.

MAZUNGUMZO YA TATU - DIALOGUE THREE

KATIKA HOSIPITALI - AT THE CLINIC

Daktari: Habari zenu?
Baba/Mtoto: Nzuri.
Daktari: Ninaweza kuwasaidia?

Baba: Ndiyo daktari, huyu mtoto ni mgonjwa.
Daktari: Yeye ni mgonjwa wapi?
Baba: Mtoto atakueleza zaidi.
Daktari: Mtoto wewe ni mgonjwa wapi?
Mtoto: Nilijikata mguu.
Daktari: Ulijika lini?
Mtoto: Nilijika leo nilopokuwa shuleni.
Daktari: Ulijikata na nini?
Mtoto: Nilijikata na panga nilipokuwa nikichonga sanamu.
Daktari: Pole, nitakupa dawa ya sindano na dawa zakumeza.kwa siku saba halafu nitaufunga tena vizuri.
Mtoto: Asante daktari.
Baba: Ni pesa ngapi?
Daktari: Usijali sasa, utalipa mtoto atakapopona vizuri.
Baba: Asante daktari.
Daktari: Kwaherini, mtarudi hapa baada ya siku saba.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Unaumwa na nini?
Ninaumwa na kichwa.
Ninaumwa na tumbo.
Ninaumwa na kifua.
Ninaumwa na koo.
Kichwa kinaniuma.
Kifua kinaniuma.
Koo inaniuma.
Una homa?
Ndiyo ninahoma.
Unatapika?
Ndiyo ninatapika.
Unasikiaje?
Ninasikia baridi.
Ninasikia joto.
Ninasikia maumivu sana.
Ninatapika na kuhara.
Sipati choo.
Mtoto wako anasikiaje sasa?
Anasikia nafuu; ninafikiri amepona.
Bado hajasikia vizuri.
Bado hajapona.
Sasa unasikiaje?
Bado sijasikia vizuri.
Nimepata nafuu kidogo.
Bado sijapona vizuri.
Unaumwa wapi?
Ninaumwa na jino.
Ninaumwa na mgongo.
Mtoto hapati usingizi usiku.
Silali kwa sababu ya maumivu.
Ninatetemeka sana.
Unaendeleaje?
Leo, mimi ni afadhali.
Najisikia vizuri kidogo.
Najisikia vizuri zaidi.

MSAMIATI

SWAHILI

ugonjwa
homa
mafua
dawa
sindano
mja mzito
kuumwa
kuuma
kupona
kupata nafuu
kupata usingizi
kupaka
kupiga/kundunga sindano
kuhara
kutapika
kutumia
kumeza
kuugua
kutetemeka
kuambukiza
kusikia
kufaa
tangu
kweli
pole
daktari
baridi
joto
uchungu
ukimwi
kipindu pindu
kichaa cha mbwa
malaria
dalili
kuingia
kuenea
kiu
kidonda
chafu
malale
kifua kikuu
upele
ukoma
kuzuia/kukinga
maumivu
ili
viini
ndui
tetewanga
kichocho
kifaduro
pepopunda
kizunguzungu
kusikia kizunguzungu

VOCABULARY

ENGLISH EQUIVALENT

disease/illness
fever
a cold
medicine
injection/needle
pregnant woman
to be pained / to be sick
to pain
to be healed/to recover
to improve healthwise
to get some sleep
to apply/ smear
to inject
to diarrheoa
to vomit
to use
to swallow
to suffer (through illness)
to shiver
to infect
to feel
to be useful
since
true/truth
sorry
doctor
cold
hot
pain
AIDS
cholera
rabbies
malaria
symptoms/signs
to enter
to spread
thirsty
wound
dirty
sleeping sickness
tuberculosis
skin disease
leprosy
to prevent
pains
so that
germs
small Pox
chicken pox
bilharzia
whooping cough
tetanus
dizziness
to feel dizzy

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

The Object Infixes:
Object infixes in Swahili unlike in English are placed within the verb, after the tense marker and before the verb stem, to stand in place of pronouns I, you he/she and is in singular form and we, you(plu) and they (both animate and inanimate) in the plural form.

For Example;
In the M-WA Noun Class:-

Alinipiga.	-	S/he hit me.
Alikupiga.	-	S/he hit you.
Alimpiga.	-	S/he hit him/her.

** and in the Ki-Vi Noun Class:-

Alikipika chakula.	-	S/he cooked (it) the food.
Alivivunja viti.	-	He broke (them) chairs.

And in the Plural:

Alituona.	-	S/he saw us.
Aliwaona.	-	S/he saw you
Aliwaona.	-	S/he saw them.

Note that the second person and third person object infixes are the same. Therefore to distinguish between the two the content meaning is very helpful:

For Example:

Aliwaambia nini?	-	What did he tell you (plu).
Aliwapiga watoto wake.	-	He beat his children.

All the other Noun Class objects infixes are similar to the subject prefixes covered in earlier lessons.

1. "KUUMWA" is a Passive Verb which literally means "To be pained or to be bitten", so ninaumwa na tumbo means " I am being pained by my stomach", or,"I have stomachache". Unaumwa na Jino, means "You are being pained by the tooth". Anaumwa na sikio, means. He/She is being pained by the ear".

   So "Kuumwa" is a Passive Verb deriving from the active verb "Kuuma".

NOTE:

The verbs that end in "A", of the Bantu origin are changed into passive by the addition of infix -W- just before the final "A" of the verb. For example

ACTIVE MEANING:	PASSIVE:	MEANING:
Kuuma	Kuumwa	To be pained/bitten
Kuandika	Kuuandikwa	To be written
Kupeleka	Kupelekwa	To be taken
Kuanza	Kuanzwa	To be started
Kukata	Kukatwa	To be cut
Kuona	Kuonwa	To be seen
Kupika	Kupikwa	To be cooked
Kusafisha	Kusafishwa	To be washed

2) VERBS ENDING IN THE DOUBLE VOWELS "OA": In the passive the final -A- is replaced by "LEWA". For example:

Active	Passive	
Ku-oa	Ku-olewa	(to be married)
Ku-ondoa	Ku-ondolewa	(to be removed)
Ku-toa	Ku-tolewa	(to be taken out)

3) VERBS ENDING IN "UA" or "AA": Here in the passive the final "A" is replaced by "LIWA". For example:

Active	Passive	
Ku-ua	Ku-uliwa	(to be killed)
Ku-nunua	Ku-nunuliwa	(to be bought)
Ku-fungua	Ku-funguliwa	(to be opened)
Ku-zaa	Ku-zaliwa	(to be born)
Ku-kaa	Ku-kaliwa	(to be sat on)

4) VERBS ENDING IN "I" or "E": In the passive, "WA" is suffixed Examples:

Active	Passive	
Kutaliki	Kutalikiwa	(to be divorced)
Kufasiri	Kufasiriwa	(to be translated)
Kusamehe	Kusamehewa	(to be forgiven)

5) VERBS ENDING IN "U" PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT: In passive, the final "U" is replaced by "IWA". Examples:

Active	Passive	
Ku-hukumu	Ku-hukumiwa	(to be judged)
Ku-jibu	Ku-jibiwa	(to be answered)
Ku-jaribu	Ku-jaribiwa	(to be tried)
Ku-hesabu	Ku-hesabiwa	(to be counted)

2) THE "JI" REFLEXIVE INFIX as it's used in Dialogue B is used in Kiswahili when the object of a transitive verb is the same as the subject meaning "oneself", "itself". example No other object infix can be used in a verb containing -JI-In some verbs it changes the original meaning of a verb to slightly different meaning. FOR EXAMPLE:

Kupenda - To like/love,
Kijipenda - To like/love oneself or to be selfish.
Kujiona - To see onelself or to be conceited.
Ex. Alijiuma - He/she bit him/herself
Nikajiuliza - I asked myself

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISES ONE

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING PHRASES INTO KISWAHILI BY USING PROPER PASSIVE FORMS OF THE VERBS. EXAMPLE - To be asked - kuulizwa

1. To be cut.
2. To be paid.
3. To be married.
4. To be answered.
5. To be eaten.
6. To be forgiven.
7. Ezekiel was beaten by John.
8. The door was opened by him/her.
9. The food was cooked very well.
10. They were born that year.
11. He is sick because he was bitten by a snake.
12. He was answered by the child.
14. The money was counted by our cashier.
15. The book was written by Mr. Kolu.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

GIVE THE PASSIVE OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

EXAMPLE - Baba anafunza watoto.
Watoto wanafunzwa na baba.

1. Mondo alimpiga Maria.
2. Nyoka alimuuma mtoto wa Rhoda.
3. Baba aliwanunulia watoto wake zawadi.
4. Wapishi walipika chakula.
5. John anauza vyakula dukani.
6. Githendu aliwapeleka wageni porini kuona wanyama.
7. Ruth alisafisha nyumba ya wageni.
8. Hakimu alimsamehe mwizi.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE 3

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH

1. Jana nilijikata mguu wa kushoto.
2. Juzi mtoto alijiuma ulimi wake.
3. Utajikata vibaya.
4. Walijiona kwa kioo.
5. Ulijiumiza vipi?
6. Ninajifunza kiswahili.
7. Tulijifunza vitu vingi darasani.
8. Nilijitolea kufanya kazi katika Peace Corps.
9. Yeye hujipiga kila siku.
10. Watoto walijiumiza sana walipocheza mpira wa miguu.

- In some ethnic groups when a person dies from a certain disease people still believe they have been bewitched. In most societies in Kenya people don't ask people who have physically challenged about their state.

SOMO LA ISHIRINI NA MBILI

KUPIKA - COOKING

MAZUNGUMZO - DIALOGUE

Lisa: Mama leo nitakusaidia kupika kwasababu sina kazi nyingi.

Mama: Sasa sawa. Tunaweza kwenda jikoni.

Lisa: Unataka kupika nini leo?

Mama: Leo nitapika sukuma wiki na ugali.

Lisa: Oh! ninajua kupika ugali lakini sijui kupika sukuma wiki.

Mama: Haya nitakufundisha, ni rahisi sana.

Lisa: Unahitaji vitu gani kupika sukuma?

Mama: Unahitaji vitunguu, nyanya, chumvi, mafuta ya kupika kama kimbo, kasuku au joma, na sukuma pia.

Lisa: Kwanza utafanya nini?

Mama: Kwanza nitakatakata sukuma halafu nitaosha. Baada ya kuosha sukuma nita katakata vitunguu halafu nita weka katika sufuria.

Lisa: Utahitaji vitunguu vingapi?

Mama: Ikiwa ni kubwa sana, utahitaji kimoja tu.

Lisa: Baada ya kuweka kitunguu sasa utaweka mafuta si ndiyo?

Mama: Ndiyo, nitaweka mafuta na nitaacha kwa dakika mbili halafu nitakatakata nyanya ndani ya sufuria.

Lisa: Sasa unaweza kuweka sukuma?

Mama: Ndiyo nitaweka sukuma na nitaongeza chumvi kidogo na maji kiasi kidogo, nusu kikombe.

Lisa: Utangoja kwa muda gani kabla ya kupakua?

Mama: Nitangoja kwa dakika kumi tu.

Lisa: Asante mama ninafikiri sasa ninajua kupika sukuma.

Mama: Kesho utapika sukuma kwa chakula cha jioni.

Lisa: Sawa sawa.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Leo nitapika ugali.
Utaongeza maji kikombe kimoja.
Weka chumvi kidogo.
Katakata kitunguu.
Katakata nyanya.
Katakata sukuma.
Pakua chakula.
Chakula gani.
Baada ya muda gani?
Baada ya dakika chache.
Baada ya nusu saa.

MSAMIATI

SWAHILI		MSAMIATI	VOCABULARY ENGLISH
kiasi		-	amount
kupika	(V)	-	to cook
kusaidia	(V) →	-	to help
jikoni	(N)	-	kitchen
mafuta	(N)	-	oil
kukata	(V)	-	to cut
baada ya	(ADV)	-	after
sufuria	(N)	sufuria	sauce Pan
kupakua	(V)	-	to serve
kabla	(ADV)	-	before
ikiwa		-	if

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

EXPLAIN HOW TO COOK YOUR FAVOURITE KENYAN DISH.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

KANUSHA SENTENSI HIZI- NEGATE THESE SENTENCES

1. Nitapika mapema leo.
2. Baada ya kupika nyama nitapika samaki.
3. Juma atakusaidia kukatakata mboga.
4. Nitamsaidia mpishi kupika chapati.
5. Kanini atakaranga mayai sasa.

MAELEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL EXPLANATION

In most cases men do not cook and rarely even go to the kitchen especially if there are women around. This is a bit different in urban areas. Some men in cities do not mind going to the kitchen to help with the cooking.

SOMO LA ISHIRINI NA TATU

KUKODISHA CHUMBA - BOOKING A ROOM

MAZUNGUMZO - DIALOGUE ONE

Karani: Karibu bwana. Habari gani?
Mgeni: Nzuri sana.
Karani: Ninaweza kukusaidia?
Mgeni: Ndio. Ninataka chumba cha mtu mmoja chenye choo na bafu ndani. Ninaweza kukipata?
Karani: Ndio. Unakitaka kwa muda gani?
Mgeni: Kwa muda wa wiki moja. Ni pesa ngapi kwa usiku mmoja?
Karani: Ni shillingi mia moja na thelathini.
Mgeni: Sawa sawa, Hizi ni pesa za wiki moja chukua.
Karani: Asante. Nitakupa chumba nambari tano. Chukua ufunguo huu pamoja na risiti hii.
Mgeni: Ninaweza kupata chakula hapa?
Karani: Ndio katika chumba chako, kuna menu baada ya kuisoma, piga kengele. Waita akija unaweza kuagiza kisha atakuletea ulichoagiza kwa chumba.
Mgeni: Asante bwana.
Haya Asante: Tutaonana kesho.

MAZUNGUMZO DIALOGUE TWO

Susan: Hujambo bwana?
Karani: Sijambo habari yako?
Susan: Salama tu. Ninaweza kupata chumba hapa.
Karani: Ndio. Ungetaka chumba cha aina gani?
Susani: Chumba cha watu wawili chenye choo na bafu ndani. Ni pesa ngapi?
Karani: Ni shillingi mia moja na hamsini kwa usiku mmoja. Utakaa kwa muda gani?
Susan: Kwa usiku mmoja tu. Chukua pesa na unipe ufunguo.
Karani: Utatumia chumba nambari nane. Chukua ufunguo huu.
Susan: Utanipa risiti?
Karani: Ndio chukua.
Susan: Asante.

MAZUNGUMZO - DIALOGUE THREE

Muthoka: Karibu bwana.
Mutua: Asante. Tunataka chumba cha watu wawili.
Muthoka: Kwa muda gani?
Mutua: Kwa wiki moja.
Muthoka: Mnataka chumba chenye choo au bila choo?

Mutua: Tunataka chenye choo, kitakuwa shilingi ngapi kwa usiku mmoja?

Muthoka: Shilingi tisini.

Mutua: Haya. Tutalipa pesa za siku tatu.

Muthoka: Mtapendelea chumba cha ghorofa ya kwanza au ya pili?

Mutua: Ghorofa ya pili.

Muthoka: Haya. Chukueni ufunguo wenu.
Mtakuwa chumba nambari ishirini na nane.

Mutua: Asante. Lifti iko wapi?

Muthoka: Iko pale mbele ya ule mlango.

Mutua: Haya Asante bwana.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD:

Kuna vyumba hapa?
Ndio kuna vyumba.
Hapana hakuna vyumba, vyote vina watu.
Unataka chumba cha aina gani?
Ninataka chumba cha mtu mmoja.
Ninataka chumba cha watu wawili.

Ungetaka chumba cha namna gani?
Ninataka chumba chenye choo.
Ninataka chumba chenye feni.
Ninataka chumba chenye vitanda viwili.
Ninataka chumba chenye kitanda kikubwa.

Unataka chumba kipi?
Ninataka chumba cha ghorofa ya kwanza.
Ninataka chumba cha ghorofa ya pili.
Ninataka chumba cha ghorofa ya tatu.
Ninataka chumba ambacho kiko mbali na baa.
Ninataka chumba ambacho si ghali.

Chumba chenye choo na bafu ni pesa ngapi?
Chumba chenye choo ni shilingi themanini.
Chumba chenye choo na bafu ni shilingi mia mbili.
Chumba chenye bafu ni shilingi tisini.

Utakaa hapa kwa mda gani?
Nitakaa katika hoteli hii kwa usiku moja tu.
Nitakaa katika hoteli hii kwa wiki mbili.
Nitakaa katika hoteli hii kwa mwezi mmoja.

Mtapendelea chumba cha ghorofa ya kwanza au ya pili.
Tutapendelea ghorofa ya kwanza.
Tutapendelea ghorofa ya mwisho.
Tutapendelea chumba ambacho kimekabiliana na baa.

Tutakaa katika chumba gani?
Mtakuwa katika chumba nambari tano.
Mtakuwa katika chumba nambari kumi.
Mtakuwa katika chumba nambari ishirini.

MSAMIATI	VOCABULARY
SWAHILI	ENGLISH
(N) chumba	room
(N) choo	toilet / latrine
(N) bafu	bathroom
(N) kitanda	bed
(N) chandalia	mosquito net
(V) amka	to wake up
(V) fungua	open
(V) hitaji	need
(V) kupa	give
(N) mgeni	visitor/stranger
(N) mtalii	tourist
(N) nyumba	house
(N) kengele	bell
(V) pata	get
(V) saidia	help
(N) safari	trip/journey
(N) rafiki	friend
(ADV) tayari	ready
(V) sahau	forget
(N) ulimwengu	world
(V) uza	sell
(V) pokea	receive/get
(V) piga	hit, beat
risiti	receipt
namna/Aina	type/kind
ghorofa	storey
lift	lift/elevator
kodi	rent
-Enye	having
pamoja	together/with
kulipa	to pay
kubaki	to remain
bila	without
kupendelea	to prefer

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION.

1) - ENYE: as Adjective meaning 'Having'.

-ENYE is a prefix dependent stem denoting "Being with" or" Having", it is frequently used in Adjective phrases for example:

- Mtu mwenye afya - A person having health (healthy person).
- Kikombe chenye maji - A cup having water.
- Chungwa lenye maji - An orange having water (a juicy orange).
- Nyumba yenye baridi - A house having coldness (A cold house)

2) THE AMBA RELATIVE PRONOUN: pronoun. Though it has been covered in a previous lessons, more exercises are also covered in this lesson.

3) SUFFIX - WE' when added to -ENYE the meaning changes to 'self' or selves.

FOR EXAMPLE

Mtu mwenyewe - The person himself
Watu wenyewe - The people themselves
Kazi yenyewe - The job itself
Mwanafunzi mwenyewe - The student himself.

4) NOTE:
In the M/WA class the noun may be omitted and both the speaker and the listener will understand each other, FOR EXAMPLE.

Mwenyewe hayuko - The person himself is not here.
The owner is not here.

Kitabu chenyewe - The book itself

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

JIBU MASWALI HAYA:

1. Hapa Kenya umekaa katika hoteli gani?
2. Ulikaa kwa mda gani?
3. Ulikaa peke yako/
4. Ulikaa katika chumba cha aina gani?
5. Ulilipa shilingi ngapi kwa siku/
6. Ulikuwa unakula chakula cha asubuhi katika hoteli hiyo?
7. Hoteli hiyo ilikuwa ya ghorofa? ngapi?
8. Umewahi kutumia lifti kupanda ghorofa?
9. Katika Kenya vyumba vya kukodesha ni kama vya Amerika? Eleza.....

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

TAFSIRI SENTENSI HIZI - TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCES INTO SWAHILI OR ENGLISH AS CALLED FOR:

1. I want a house which has a bathroom.
2. This room is cold.
3. I don't like a cold room.
4. The clothes which were washed yesterday are dry.
5. The car which I bought is very nice.
6. The student who was sick has recovered.
7. The food which I ate was bad.
8. Mwanafunzi huyu ni mwenye maarifa mengi.
9. Yule mzee mwenye mali nyingi alikuja jana.
10. Sitaki kukaa katika chumba chenye giza.
11. Sipendi chakula chenye chumvi nyingi.
12. Nyati ni wanyama wenye pembe ndefu.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

TUMIA MANENO HAYA KATIKA SENTENSI ZAKO MWENYEWE: USE THESE PHRASES TO CREATE YOUR OWN SENTENSES:

FOR EXAMPLE:

Leo asubuhi nilikula chakula chenye chumvi nyingi:
Hoteli zenye vyumba vingi hukaa watu wengi.

1. Kitabu chenye _____, _____.
2. Kalamu yenye _____.
3. Duka lenye _____.
4. Kijana mwenye _____.
5. Mahali penye _____.
6. Ulimwengu wenye _____.
7. Mtoto mwenye _____.
8. Moyo wenye _____.
9. Chungwa lenye _____.
10. Ukuta wenye _____.

ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR:

RE-WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES MAKING THEM PLURAL:

1. Mwanafunzi mwenyewe ni mtukutu sana.
2. Kikombe chenyewe kilivunjika zamani.
3. Nyumba yenyewe imejaa wageni.
4. Tunda lenyewe limeoza.
5. Mlango wenyewe umebomolewa.
6. Mkate wenyewe umeungua.
7. Mti wenyewe umekauka.
8. Tangi lenyewe limejaa maji.
9. Chumba chenyewe kimejaa maji.
10. Msichana mwenyewe mrembo sana.

SOMO LA ISHIRINI NA NNE

UNAPENDA KUFANYA NINI? - WHAT DO YOU LIKE TO DO?

MAZUNGUMZO - DIALOGUE

Oloo: Hujambo Kim?
Kim: Sijambo Oloo, Habari za leo mchana?
Oloo: Nzuri, nimetoka kanisani, na sasa ninataka kwenda nyumbani kisha niende kuogelea baharini?
Kim: Oh! ningetaka kuandamana na wewe lakini sipendi kuogelea.
Oloo: Lakini unajua kuogelea?
Kim: kidogo lakini naogopa kuzama.
Oloo: Hakuna haja kuogopa, nitakufunza mbinu zingine zaidi za kuogelea.
Kim: Sina hakika; tukienda labda nitakutazama tu, au nicheze nje ya maji au nitazame maji ninapenda sana kutazama mawimbi ya maji.
Oloo: Ni sawa tu. Wakati nimetoka mjini tu naweza kucheza karata, ninapenda kucheza karata sana nanitakufundisha michezo mbalimbali ya karata.
Kim: kuna mchezo wa voleball karibu na bahari?
Oloo: Ndivo, lakini mimi sipendi kucheza voleboll ni napenda kucheza soka.
Kim: Haya, ikiwa kuna watu watacheza soka tutacheza kidogo.
Oloo: Haya twende.
Kim: Sawa.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Unapenda kufanya nini.
Ninapenda kusoma vitabu.
Ninapenda kuimba.
Ninapenda michezo.
Unapenda kufanya nini unapotoka kazini?
Ninapenda kusoma gazeti.
Ninapenda kupika.
Ninapenda kuzungumza siasa.
Tunapenda kucheza soka.
Tunacheza soka kila jioni.
Wanacheza karata baada ya kula.
Yeye ni mchezaji hodari.
Yeye ni mchezaji maarufu.
Unapenda michezo gani?
Ninapenda kuogelea, kucheza gita na kukimbia.
Ninapenda kucheza karata, kutazama sinema, na kucheza dansi.
Wanapenda kufanya karamu wikendi.
Wanacheza dansi sana.
Wanakunywa na kula sana.

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Mnafanya nini wikendi?
Ninasaidia mama kupalilia maua.
Ninanyunyizia mboga maji.
Unapendezwa na michezo gani?
Ninapendezwa na hoki.
Ninapendezwa na futiboli.
Ninapendezwa na mpira wa kikapu.
Ninapendezwa na netiboli.
Yeye hapendi kucheza, anapenda kunywa pombe.
Yeye hanywi pombe anapenda michezo tu.
Mnacheza karata jioni.
Anapenda kutafa baada ya chakula cha mchana.
Anapenda kutafa sana.
Yeye ni mwanamichezo.
Yeye ni mwamariaddha anapenda kukimbia.
Kuna michezo gani pahali pako pa kazi.
Kuna mchezo wa mishale.
Kuna Tenis.
Kuna uwanja wa volebali.
Siwezi kucheza leo, nina kazi nyingi.
Ninajua kucheza hoki lakini napendelea kucheza futiboli.
Hawezi kuja kucheza leo kwa sababu ana shughuli nyingi.
Hawezi kuja sasa kwa sababu angali anacheza.
Ungali unacheza boli?
Ndiyo ningali ninacheza.
La, sichezi boli sasa nimezeeka.
La, sichezi boli siku hizi kwa kuwa hakuna nafasi.

MSAMIATI

SWAHILI

kuogelea	-
baharini	-
andamana	-
ogopa	-
zama	-
hakuna haja	-
mbinu	-
sina hakika	-
mawimbi	-
kucheza karata	-
kucheza volebali	-
kucheza futiboli	-
kucheza dats/mishale	-
kucheza dansi	-
mbali mbali	-
jua	-
kupalilia	-
kunyunyizia	-
pendezwa	-
badala	-
riadha	-
kimbia	-
pahali pako pa kazi	-
uwanja	-

VOCABULARY

ENGLISH

swim
in the ocean
accompany
fear
drown
there is no need/not necessary
method / technique
I am not sure
waves (water)
play cards
to play volleyball
football
darts
dance
different
sun
cultivate / weed
spray/irrigate
happy about / with
instead
athletics
run
your site / your place of work
field

tazama	-	watch
pendelea	-	prefer
mpira wa kikapu	-	basketball
shughuli	-	business/errands

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

In this lesson we have mentioned NGALI or rather the still tense. This tense is used to denote an action/state/happening that has been there and is still going on. Ngali may be followed by a noun, verb, or adjective you may use NA and Me tenses.

Ningali ninasoma.	-	I am still reading.
Ungali unaumwa?	-	Are you still in pain (pained)?
Angali kijana.	-	He is still young.
Tungali wasafi.	-	We are still clean.
Ningali nimeshiba.	-	I am still full.
Ngali wachovu?	-	Are you still tired?
Ningali mnyonge baada ya ugonjwa.	-	I am still weak after the illness.
Mondo angali yuko darasani.	-	Mondo is still in class.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISES ONE

RE-WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, SUBSTITUTING THE PRESENT TENSE WITH THE "STILL" TENSE

EXAMPLE- Q. Ninakisoma kitabu alichonipa.
A. Ningali ninakisoma kitabu alichonipa.
Q. Mimi ni mwalimu.
Q. (Mimi) ningali mwalimu.

1. Mwalimu anaandika kitabu ofisini.
2. Mvua inanyesha sana.
3. Juma anajifunza kuogelea.
4. Nyinyi ni mafundi wa motokaa.
5. Paswa yuko maktabani pamoja na mkewe.
6. Tulimkuta mwalimu anakula chakula chake cha mchana.
7. Serikali haijaweza kuwasaidia wananchi.
8. Mpaka leo Tom (bado) anaimba nyimbo za kitoto.
9. Mazanza ni mwalimu mkuu wa shule yetu.
10. Pesa zangu ziko banki.

WRITE ABOUT ONE OF YOUR FAVOURITE SPORTS/GAMES. LET THE NARRATIVE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Name of the game. How many people play. How do you play? How do you score? What are the basic rules?

GLOSSARY:

VERBS:

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Toka	Come from / out of
Itwa	be called
Jua	Know
Kaa	Stay
Enda	Go
Kuja	Come
Rudi	Return
Fundisha	Teach
Lima	Farm
Uza	Sell
Tibu	Treat
Fuga	Raise / keep
Ishi	Live
Hesabu	Count
Chemsha	Boil
Kula	Eat
Kunywa	Drink
Kupa	Give
Leta	Bring
Tosheka	Satisfied
Shiba	Be full
Rudisha	Return
Agiza	Order
Ongeza	Add
Lipa	Pay
Toa	Remove / subtract
Sikia	Feel / hear
Maliza	Finish
Pumzika	Rest
Soma	Read
Fahamu	Understand
Nunua	Buy
Pita	Pass
Ona	See
Teremka	Go down / descend
Panda	Climb/ go up/ plant
Uliza	Ask / inquire
Saidia	Help
Angalia	Look
Simama	Stand / stop
Wasili	Arrive
Fika	Arrive
Jaa	Be full
Songa	Move
Ondoka	Leave
Chukua	Take
Pata	Get/Aquire
Safiri	Travel
Tembea	Walk
Nyesha	Rain
Vuna	Harvest

Furahi	Happy
Vaa	Wear
SWAHILI	**ENGLISH**
Valia	Dress up
Umwa	Bitten/be pained
Uma	Bite
Pona	Recover
Paka	Apply / paint/ smear
Dunga	Inject
Hara	Diarrhoea
Tapika	Vomit / puke
Tumia	Use
Meza	Swallow
Ugua	Suffer from
Tetemeka	Shiver
Ambukiza	Infect
Faa	Suit
Enea	Spread
Ingia	Enter
Zuia	Prevent
Kinga	Prevent
Pika	Cook
Pakua	Serve
Amka	Wake up
Fungua	Open
Funga	Close
Sahau	Forget
Pokea	Receive
Baki	Remain
Ogelea	Swim
Andamana	Accompany
Ogopa	Fear
Endelea	Continue
Zama	Drown
Cheza	Play
Palilia	Weed
Nyunyizia	To water
Pendezwa	Be attracted
Kimbia	Run
Tazama	Watch
Uza	Sell
Pata	Get
Punguza	Reduce
Hitaji	Need
Piga	Hit
Weza	Able
Zaliwa	Be born
Hama	Move/migrate
Hamia	Move to
Anza	Begin / start
Hitimu	Graduate / qualify
Endelea	Continue
Faulu	Succeed
Pita	Pass
Ingia	Enter
Tafuta	Look for / search

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Ajiriwa	Be employed
Ajiri	Employ
Jiunga	Join
Jitegemee	Depend oneself
Staafu	Retire
Shauri	Advice
Elekeza	Guide / direct
Elekea	Face to
Vuka	Cross
Kabili	Encounter
Sitawi	Prosper
Onyesha	Show
Fuata	Follow
Pinda	Turn
Kata	Cut
Ambia	Fell

COMMONLY USED ADJECTIVES:

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Sufuri	Zero
Moja	One
Mbili	Two
Tatu	Three
Nne	Four
Tano	Five
Sita	Six
Saba	Seven
Nane	Eight
Tisa	Nine
Kumi	Ten
Ishirini	Twenty
Thelathini	Thirty
Arobaini	Fourty
Hamsini	Fifty
Sitini	Sixty
Sabini	Seventy
Themanini	Eighty
Tisini	Ninety
Mia	Hundred
Elfu	Thousand
Milioni	Millioni
Numbari	Number
-ingi	Many/much
-chache	Few
Moto	Hot / warm
Baridi	Cold
Rahisi	Cheap/Easy
Ghali	Expensive
Bei	Price
Faida	Profit
Hasara	Lose

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Nafuu	Fair / better
Kwanza	First / initial
Mwisho	End / last
Upili	Secondary
Hudhuria	Attend
Kuu	Main
Pekee	Alone
-geni	Strange / foreign
-ingine	Another / other
-ngapi	How much
-rangi	Colour
-kijani	Green
-buluu	Blue
Manjano	Yellow
Zambarau	Purple
Waridi	Pink
Samawati	Light blue
Kijivu	Grey
Machungwa	Orange
-eusi	Black
-eupe	White
-ekundu	Red
Chafu	Dirty
-enye	Possessing / having
-haja	Need
-zuri	Good
-baya	Bad
-bichi	Unripe

FOODS / DRINKS:

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Mahindi	Corn / maize
Chai	Tea
Chakula	Food
Chapati	Chapati
Chumvi	Salt
Kabichi	Cabbage
Kahawa	Coffee
Karoti	Carrot
Kiazi	Potato
Maziwa	Milk
Kinywaji	Drink
Maji	Water
Mchele	Rice
Wali	Cooked rice
Nyama	Meat
Pombe	Beer
Samaki	Fish
Siagi	Butter
Soda	Soda
Sukari	Sugar
Ugali	Ugali
Sukuma wiki	Kale
Uji	Porridge

Mkate	Bread
Yai	Egg
Tunda	Fruit
Chungwa	Orange
Nanasi	Pineaple
Ndizi	Banana
Nyanya	Tomato

DOMESTIC ITEMS / CLOTHING:

SWAHILI	ENGLISH:
Nguo	Clothing
Sahani	Plate
Kisu	Knife
Uma	Fork
Gilasi	Glass
Kikombe	Cup
Kitambaa	Cloth
Kiti	Chair
Dirisha	Window
Soksi	Socks
Rinda	Dress
Shati	Shirt
Skati	Skirt
Suti	Suit
Kanga	Kanga
Kofia	Hat
Buibui	Long dress for muslims
Bulausi	Blouse
Kikoi	Cloth worn by men
Suruali	Pants
Mafuta	Oil
Sufuria	Sufuria
Pakua	Serve
Chumba	Room
Bafu	Bathroom
Kitanda	Bed
Jikoni	Kitchen
Chadarua	Mosquito net
Nyumba	House
Ghorofa	Storey

WEIGHT AND MEASURES:

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Mita	Metre
Kilo	Kilogram
Hadi	Up to
Mpaka	Until
Nusu	Half
Kamili	On the dot/exzactly
Robo	Quarter

Umbali	Distance
Mzigo	Load / luggage
Tangu	Since
Kiasi	Amount
Kiwango	Level

SOCIAL ASPECTS, NOUNS & TITLES:

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Bibi	Woman / Lady
Bwana	Man / Gentleman
Habari	News
Mama	Mother
Mzee	Old man
Mtoto	Child
Jamaa	Family
Nyumbani	Home
Asante	Thanks
Kwaheri	Goodbye
Jina	Name
Rafiki	Friend
Shule	School
Mwalimu	Teacher
Mwanafunzi	Student
Kiingereza	English
Hesabu	Math
Biashara	Business
Daktari	Doctor
Kabila	Ethnic / Tribe
Baba	Father
Mzazi	Parent
Kaka	Brother
Dada	Sister
Ndugu	Sibling
Mjomba	Uncle
Shangazi	Aunt
Babu	Grandfather
Nyanya	Grandmother
Mjukuu	Grandchild
Mke	Wife
Kike	Female
Kiume	Male
Msichana	Girl
Mvulana	Boy
Zoezi	Practise/Exercise
Hoteli	Hotel
Mkahawa	Restaurant
Pesa	Money
Noti	Note
Shilingi	Shillingi
Ndururu	Five cent
Dola	Dollar
Senti	Cent
Pauni	Pound
Sumni	Fifty cents

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Peni	Ten cents
Muuzaji	Seller
Mnunuzi	Buyer
Mteja	Customer
Bidhaa	Products
Kanisa	Church
Msikiti	Mosque
Mkristu	Christian
Muislamu	Muslim
Siku kuu	Christmas
Maisha	Life
Umri	Age
Elimu	Education
Msingi	Foundation
Chuo	College
Kifaransa	French
Mtihani	Test/Exam
Shahada	Degree
Daktari	Doctor
Mvuvi	Fisherman
Fundi	Artisan/technician
Mpishi	Cook
Muuguzi	Nurse
Wizara	Ministry
Kikundi	Group
Mkulima	Farmer
Rais	President
Hospitali	Hospital
Kazi	Work
Shirika	Organization
Posta	Post Office
Benki	Bank
Choo	Toilet
Ofisi	Office
Soko	Market
Kituo	Station
Polisi	Police
Basi	Bus
Simu	Telephone
Tikiti	Ticket
Nauli	Fare
Abiria	Passanger
Manamba	Tout
Safari	Journey / trip
Nafasi	Space
Aina	Type / Kind
Mazao	Produce
Dawa	Medicine
Sindano	Injection
Mja mzito	Pregnant woman
Mgeni	Visitor
Mtalii	Tourist
Kodi	Tax / rent
Mbinu	Method
Karata	Cards

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Voliboli	Volleyball
Netbali	Netball
Mpira	Ball
Kikapu	Basket
Dansi	Dance
Riadha	Athletics
Pahali	Place
Uwanja	Field
Kazi	Work
Shughuli	Errands / chores

CHANGES IN TIME AND WEATHER:

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Asubuhi	Morning
Mchana	Afternoon / Daytime
Jioni	Evening
Usiku	Night
Leo	Today
Baridi	Cold / Chilly
Saa	Time/watch/hour
Kasoro	Less
Bado	Less
Dakika	Minute
Alfajiri	Dawn/early morning
Mapema	Early
Adhuhuri	Noon / Midday
Alasiri	Afternoon
Kama	About
Nukta	Second (time)
Jumatatu	Monday
Jumanne	Tuesday
Jumatano	Wednesday
Alhamisi	Thursday
Ijumaa	Friday
Jumamosi	Saturday
Jumapili	Sunday
Januari	January
Februari	February
Machi	March
Aprili	April
Mei	May
Juni	June
Julai	July
Agosti	August
September	September
Oktoba	October
Novemba	November
Disemba	December
Mwezi	Month
Wiki	Week
Siku	Day
Juzi	Day after tommorrow
Kesho	Tommorrow

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Kesho kutwa	Day after tommorrow
Tarehe	Date
Mwaka	Year
Lini	When
Majira	Seasons
Kiangazi	Summer
Masika	Rainy Season
Vuli	Autumn
Mvua	Rain
Mawingo	Clouds
Manyunyu	Drizzle
Upepo	Wind
Jua	Sun
Joto	Hot / Humid
Ukame	Drought
Hali	Condition / State
Hewa	Air

PREPOSITIONS:

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Juu	Up, on, above
Chini	Below, down, under
Mbele	Infront, ahead
Nyuma	Behind
Ndani	Inside, In
Nje	Out, Outside
Kati	Middle, Midst
Baina	Between
Zaidi	More, more than
Badala	Instead
Karibu	Near
Mbali	Far (from)
Pamoja	Together
Ng'ambo	Across
Katikati	In the middle of
Baada	After
Kabla	Before

TRANSPORT

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Matatu	Matatu
Baiskeli	Bicycle
Basi	Bus
Ndege	Aeroplane
Motokaa	Car
Gari	Vehicle
Gari la Moshi	Train

ADVERBS:

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Pia	Also
Lakini	But
Mara	Times / multiply
Haraka	Quickly/ fast
Kawaida	Usual
Kama	Like / if
Sana	Very
Kweli	True / realy
Pole	Sorry
Ili	So that
Ikiwa	If
Tayari	Ready
Namna	How to
Jinsi	How to
Bila	Without

HUMAN ANATOMY:

SWAHILI	ENGLISH:
Mguu	Leg/Fot
Mkono	Hand/arm
Jicho	Eye
Kichwa	Head
Kidole	Finger
Goti	Knee
Sikio	Ear
Kifua	Chest
Nywele	Hair
Pua	Nose
Tumbo	Stomach
Ukucha	Nail
Mgongo	Back
Kiuno	Waist
Kitovu	Belly Button
Shavu	Cheek
Bega	Shoulder
Paja	Thigh
Kisigino	Heel

NATURAL PHENOMENA & LAND MARKS:

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Nchi	Country
Shamba	Farm / Garden
Taifa	Nation
Moto	Fire
Magaribi	West
Mashariki	East

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Kaskazini	North
Kusini	South
Daraja	Bridge
Mto	River
Mlima	Mountain
Bahari	Ocean
Ziwa	Lake
Bwawa	Dam
Kilima	Hill
Kivuko	Ferry
Makutano	Junction
Njia	Path/way/road
Mzunguko	Round about
Ramani	Map
Upande	Side / direction
Kulia	Right side
Kushoto	Left side
Jimbo	State
Ugonjwa	Sickness / Disease
Homa	Fever
Mafua	Cold
Usingizi	Sleep
Uchungu	Pain
Ukimwi	AIDS
Kupindupindu	Cholera
Kichaa	Madness
Malaria	MAlaria
Dalili	Symptoms
Kiu	Thirst
Njaa	Hunger
Kidonda	Wound
Malale	Sleeping Sickness
Kifua Kikuu	Tuberculosis
Upele	Scabies
Ukoma	Leprosy
Maumivu	Pains
Dui	Small Pox
Tetewanga	Chicken Pox
Kifanduro	Whooping Cough
Kichocho	Bilharzia
Kizunguzungu	Dizziness
Pepo Punda	Tetanus
Ulimwengu	World
Dunia	Earth
Mawimbi	Waves

ANIMALS (DOMESTIC / WILD)

SWAHILI	ENGLISH
Kuku	Chicken / hen
Ng'ombe	Cow
Mbuzi	Goat
Kondoo	Sheep
Nguruwe	Pig
Samaki	Fish
Simba	Lion

Kifaru	Rhino
Ndovu	Elephant
Ngiri	Warthog
Kiboko	Hipportamus
Mamba	Crocodile
Nyoka	Snake
Panya	Rat
Paka	Cat
Mbwa	Dog
Chui	Leopard
Punda	Donkey
Farasi	Horse
Nyumbu	Mule
Sungura	Rabbit
Mdudu	Insect
Nzi	Housefly
Mbu	Mosquito
Chawa	Lice
Kunguni	Bedbug
Mende	Cockroaches
Nyati	Buffalo
Fisi	Hyena
Twiga	Giraffe
Punda	Donkey
Punda Milia	Zebra